The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,838 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	500	W. D. Anderson	12th Nov.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
— SIAM	3041	500	H. F. Briscoe	26th "
L VERONA	3115	600	M. de Horne	3rd Dec.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Meule	10th "
L CATHAY	2683	500	E. Ashdown	17th "
— ASIAM	3035	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. I. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
MALWA	2359	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	24th "

Return Tickets are issued at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. 1886.

s.s. BELGRAVIA... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov

Passengers by s. s. "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

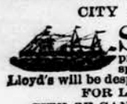
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,358 480 Capt. Wm. Russel 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Donaldson 14th "
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th "
s.s ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris... 8th Jan

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



SPLENDID First-class Iron steam-ships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CANTERBURY ..... 13th November.
CITY OF CARTHAGE ..... 11th December.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 11th January.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two Bath Cabins, Punkhas and every Comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)

NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electrolliers, &c., &c. Also th Mody Bay Property. As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay. Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 18th instant, the POONA, KOREGAON SECTION of the West Deccan Line will be OPENED for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

The Up Train will leave Poona for Koregaon at 7-40 a.m. arriving at Wathar at 1-10 p.m. and at Koregaon at 2-40 p.m. The Down Train will leave Koregaon at 12-20 p.m., Wathar at 2-5 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 6-50 p.m.

For further information respecting arrival and departure at intermediate Stations, etc., etc., see Company's Time and Fare Tables and Goods Tariff at the Stations, or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWART, Agent,
S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, November 4, 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 27th October 1886.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 86.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, October 8, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that on and after November 1, 1886, until February 28, 1887, a Red Buoy with the words "Torpedo Buoy" painted on it, and a red flag on the top, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 250 yards from the latter.

The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy, N.E. Head of Great Sober Island and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Colonel,
C. R. E., Ceylon.

Colombo, October 7, 1886."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR [illegible] LF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 15th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaed, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 " on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 9, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 3, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size Wicker covered	7 8
" " " " Wicker covered	9 8
" 00 One and a half gallon size	9 8
" " " Wicker covered	12 0
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
" " " Wicker covered	15 0
" 1 Three " gallon size	17 8
" " " Wicker covered	20 0
" 2 Five gallon size "	24 8
" " " Wicker covered	27 0
" 3 Six " "	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

THE SHIKAR DIARY
JUST PUBLISHED.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR INDIA enables the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed, in a handy and convenient form Will last for several years, and thus becomes valuable as a record of Shikary occurrences.

Contains practical hints on the measuring cleaning, and preserving of skins, etc.

Rs. 2-8 cash.

TREACHER AND Co. LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE UAM-VAR
FAMOUS SCOTCH WHISKY
"SCOTTISH NECTAR,"
PER DOZEN, Rs. 30.

Agents; KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld. OMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
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PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES, TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
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THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
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DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

A large stock of Photographic material kept.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
OFFICE AND GODOWNS, BYCULLA.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND SODA WATER FACTORY,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Re. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25.
TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 34	8	Cash, Rs. 37	8	Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	" 37	8	" " 40	8	"

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS,
CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellen quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

n extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
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RAWSON BROS. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

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ROUCH'S PATENT PORTABLE CAMERA, 8½ in. × 6½ in., brass bound, leather bellows body, double swing back, reversing frame, 3 double backs (brass bound), with ½ and ¼ plate carriers. Price, including Rouch's Adjustable Tripod Stand, Rs. 250.

CAMERAS OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY MEAGHER, MARION, &c., EXPECTED SOON.

DRY PLATES.

	4¼"×3¼", 6½"×4¾", 8½×6½", 10"×8", 12"×10."					
"Brittannia," Extra Rapid	Rs. 1-8	3-8	6-4	11-0	15-0	per doz
Thomas's "Pall Mall" Extra Rapid	" 1-12	4-4	7-4	11-0	...	"
Paget Prize, 30 times	" 1-12	4-0	7-4	11-4	15-0	"
Do. do. 50 "	" 2-0	4-8	8-4	12-8	18-0	"
Wratten and Wainwright's "London" Instantaneous	" 2-4	4-12	9-0	13-8	...	"

Edwards's X L Special Instantaneous, *expected shortly.*

Chemicals, Sliding Tripods, Self-acting Syphon Tanks for Washing Negatives, Printing Frames, Folding Plate Racks, Ebonite Trays, Ruby Candle Lamps, &c., &c.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores, Wines, &c.

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Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.
THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS!
WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First time of the Fairy Pantomime,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
With Beautiful New Scenery and Effects.
NEW SONGS. NEW COMIC SCENES.
NEW FANTOCCINI.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
IN NEW SONGS, JOKES, &c., &c.
The whole forming a NIGHT'S Entertainment, seldom if ever, offered to a Bombay public.
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages for 11.
Prices. Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8. Private Boxes, Rs. 12,
Soldiers and Sailors, half price.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 3-30.
Children, half price, Schools and Families at reduced rates.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."

In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear:—
Mrs. HAY, Miss SWINHOE and Mrs. COWPER.
Col. BEDFORD, R.E., Capt. HODGKINSON, Mr. MAINWARING, and Lt.-Col. COWPER.
Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16. Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BELGRAVIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 10, 1886.

MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!
AN OLD ESTABLISHED OUTFITTING and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situated in the N.-W.P. Hills in Summer, Plains in Winter.
A most eligible opportunity for a Master Tailor or Cutter, wishing to set up in business.
Satisfactory reasons given for selling.
Address "SALORUS,"
care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE—RESERVED ACCOMMODATION will be provided at the Apollo Bunder for European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen on the occasion of the landing of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m. Those desirous of being admitted into the enclosure are requested to apply for tickets to the Undersigned.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, November 9, 1886.

VERY FEW REMAINED!
LADY REAY'S PATTERN
18-CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
Weighing 7½ tolas,
Price, Rs. 210, each.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

THERE are at present 26 FREE-BOARDERS in the GOCULDAS TEJPALL BOARDING SCHOOL—1 studying for B. A.; 1 for First B. A.; 8 for P. E.; 1 for L. M. & S.; 2 for L. M., 2 for VI. and 8 for VII. Standards of High Schools. Such places, out of the above 26, as may fall vacant, on results of the various ensuing University Examinations being known, will be filled up by deserving high-caste Hindu candidates, who will not be above 23 years of age. The Undersigned shall receive applications of Candidates desirous of being admitted into the Boarding School up to 20th December next.
Printed Forms of Application can be had on application to the Undersigned.
RAMDASS LADHA,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
11, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, November 9, 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, to pass the following special Resolution, *viz.*—
That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely,
"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the Holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit; and any such Claimant shall produce such evidence, as the Board may think sufficient, and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."
By Order of the Directors,
ARTHER HUDSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, November 9, 1886.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS.
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming Season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.
COME AND SEE!
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND SECOND EXHIBITION
BY
TRIOPTICAN AGIOSCOPE
FROM TO-NIGHT, 8th NOV., FOR ONE WEEK.
IN THE GRAND PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station).
RUSH IN! RUSH ALL!!
CROSS THE DANUBE WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.
AND SEE THE GREAT LOSS OF PEOPLE, IN OUR CHURCH ST. IAGO ON FIRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.... Re. 1 | 8 | Second Class ....Ans. 8
First Class ..... „ 1 | 0 | Third Class ..... „ 4
Doors open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
NOW IN STOCK
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of useful and FANCY ARTICLES for the CHRISTMAS SEASON, comprising numerous Novelties, suitable for presents, &c., &c.,
An Entirely New And Choice Collection of
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS. INDIAN CARDS! INDIAN CARDS!
LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!!
FOR 1887.
XMAS NUMBER,
YULE TIDE 1887.
XMAS NUMBER,
YULE TIDE 1887.
PHOTO ALBUMS, Morocco Leather.
PHOTO ALBUMS, Calf Leather.
PHOTO ALBUMS, Russia Leather.
WALETS,
RUSSIA, CALF,
MOROCCO,
CROCODILE, SERPENTINE.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.

THIS MATERIAL is specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of flannel with the softness of cotton.
40 inches wide at Re. 0-2-6 *per yard*.
Samples on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS, *CAWNPORE*.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of TAPIDAS VURJDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS and DAYABHAI TAPIDAS the Executors, named in the Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 9th day of November 1886.
Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI and CAMA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.
This Edition is intended for Circulation only in India and the British Colonies.
Sewed, Cash Re. 1-8; Credit Re. 1-10 per Volume.
Barker, Lady—Station Life in New Zealand.
———Year's Housekeeping in South Africa, illd.
Black, William—Princess of Thule.
Conway, Hugh—A Family Affair.
Crawford, F. M.—Mr. Isaacs, Tale of Modern India.
———Dr. Claudius.
———A Roman Singer.
———Tale of a Lonely Parish.
Emerson, Ralph W.—Conduct of Life.
Farrar, Venble F. W.—Seekers after God, illd.
Forbes, Archibald.—Souvenirs of some Continents.
Hamerton, P. G.—Human Intercourse.
Hardy, Thomas.—Mayor of Casterbridge.
Harrison, F.—Choice of Books and other Literary Pieces.
Harrison,—A Northern Lily.
James, Henry—Tales of Three Cities.
Keary, Annie—Oldbury.
Lawless, Hon. Emily—Hurrish.
Malet, L.—Mrs. Lorimer—Sketch in Black and White.
Mitford, A. B.—Tales of Old Japan.
Murray, D. Christie—Aunt Rachel.
Norris, W. E.—My Friend Jim.
Oliphant, Mrs.—A Country Gentleman.
———Effie Ogilvie.
St. Johnson, A.—Camping among Cannibals.
Yonge, Charlotte M.—Chantry House.
Miss Tommy; by Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
King Arthur; by Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE—
MESSRS. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., have MOVED their Offices into No. 17 Tamarind Lane, next door to the Cathedral.
Bombay, November 6, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.
MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery, per month, including grooming, Rs. 15; Horses bought and sold on Commission sale, Rs. 35 towards bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions for buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next. Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 1887. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 cases).
Forms upon which Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office Parel.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next. Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months, commencing 1st January 1887.
Forms, upon which only Tenders will be received, may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where samples of stores required may be seen.
No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 100, which will be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such articles as may be accepted.
The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or a portion of any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Nov. 2, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! Just to hand by the Mail a Choice Assortment of Ladies' Parasols, with Lace and Lining. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FRESH STOCK of Crystoleum Goods. Glasses all sizes, up to 18 by 16. White Parts adhesive mixture. PESTONJEE SORABJEE, & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOVELTIES in Ladies' Companion, Jewel Boxes, Writing Desks, Photo and Scrap Albums, Silver Thimbles, Music Boxes.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now conceded by the public to be the best, the simplest, the cheapest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with all the latest improvements, self-acting spoolers, and complete accessories for hemming, braiding, tucking, quilting, binding, &c., &c. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WANTED,—A SITUATION for a European Governess at once. All accomplishments. Apply to Mrs. Steward, Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

TO LET—The THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE No. 6, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and Sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, TENTS—A few English-made tents with poles, pegs, rope, &c., complete, of different sizes at moderate rates. Apply to JOSEPH SQUIRES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MACHOMED & Co., 10, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Ernnenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF CARDAMUMS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Varnee Gadee, by order and in the warehouse of Hurridas Goculdas, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Soonderjee Sewjee and Thucker Chutoorbhoj Khimjee—
9 cases cardamums.

SALE OF IRONWOOD SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.
About 220 tons ironwoods, scantlings of various sizes.
And by order of the executrix of the will of the late Mr. Fazul Hubibbhai—
4 beams.
4 tons scantlings, 4 by 1.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the warehouse of Khima Chutoo by order of Hajee Mahomed Esmail Kermanee and on account and at the risk of Marwane Ardhunlall Dhairam.
14 boras Persian cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia—
Ex. s. s. Gelert and Westbourne.
150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the [illegible] instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable [illegible]tion, and handsome French-polished carved and plain, [illegible] blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate, [illegible]d-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class [illegible]mption in Cotton, a first-class [illegible]thetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., [illegible]ate mahogany miniature billiard table with balls and cues, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, handsome Hink' spatent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a single-poled tent, &c., the property of the late A. W. FORDE, Esq. the same comprises richly engraved glassware, superior dinner, dessart and tea services, best plated cruet stand, egg and liquor frames, oval and round waiters, icepail, hotwater curry dishes, partition dish, spoons and forks, fruit knives and forks, bread basket, [illegible] box, fish knife and fork, jelly dishes, best steel table cutlery, by Treachers damask table cloths and table napkins, tea trays, handsome French-polished black teak and satinwood furniture, such as a set of Kenwood ovel, telescopic, dining tables, in 5 pieces, handsome large size sideboard with mirror-glass, large size dumbwaiter, whatnot, drawing room, pier, card, writing and tea tables, drawing room sofas, round teapoys, corner whatnots with mirror-glasses, China writing table, drawing room gold embroidered China screen, drawing room, easy, low folding, bedroom, and Madras cane diningroom, arm and without arm chairs, squares, satin teapoys, a sweet-toned rosewood sympathetic square pianoforte by Rose and Co., piano stool, music book stand, iron bedstead complete, clothes press, marble top dressing and washhand tables complete, a mahogany miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., single screen, chest of drawers, mirror-glass door, cupboard, lady's writing table, dressing glasses, reclining couch, gowastand, handsome China and glassware, flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks patent wind proof table lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, an eight day office clock, bath, dispense, and cook room furniture, water filters, copper utensils, lady's saddle, single-poled tent, coachman's suits, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.
The property of another gentleman.
1 Handsome home built single-seated miniature brougham.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
150 tons superior teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

UNRESERVED AUCTION.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms without reserve.
3 cases superior Fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits just received per s. s. Lawada, consisting of brown and black fancy diagonal fancy tweed, indigo, nap, olive, drab and green diagonal overcoating, green fancy worsted, check worsted coating, waaded black solid fancy worsted, wooded, solid twill worsted, indigo blue solid fancy worsted, wadded black superfine doeskin, Scotch tweed, Scotch treble mill'd check tweed, Scotch fancy suiting, fancy check worsted, coating Oxford and brown wove worsted, fancy check coating, black and white coating, striped worsted, light drab olive, light grey and blue grey fancy check worsted, fancy check tweed, &c.
The pieces which are from 7 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly to suit buyers and are now on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 10, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case gold thread.
1 „ German silver sheets, first quality.
21 bales grey dhooties.
5 cases coloured prints,
5 „ white doria sarees.
2 „ bordered Turkey red garments.
4 bales grey shirtings.
1 case white tunjib
On account of the concerned—
1 case butter.
10 „ quarts beer, velocepede's label.
5 casks earthenware, ex s.s. "Lawada."
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, November 10, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COKE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clare Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee & Co., the following coke per s. s. "Restitution."
100 tons Glamorgon Coke.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of cheese, sardine, eau de cologne, soap, &c.
By order of the Trustees of Jooma Saccor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Trustees' Godown Bhoot Mola, near Jackaria Musjid, a large quantity of cheese, sardine, eau de cologne, soap, &c.,
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured and piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome second-hand office shigram.
1 „ fast-trotting grey Arab horse 14-1 goes in single harness, very quiet.
1 handsome second-hand mail phaeton in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NOWSAREE AND BOMBAY.

Under the direction of Peerozsha Rustomjee Mogrella, Jamsetjee Rustomjee Mogrella, Cowasjee Rustomjee Mogrella, Pestonjee Rustomjee Mogrella, Cookiebai, and her husband Cuseetjee Eduljee, Perozbai, widow of Pestonjee Muttabhoy, Veerbaijee and her husband Nowrojee Ardesir, Chandanbai, daughter of Rustomjee Cowasjee, deceased, and her husband Fuckeerjee Jewajee, Eduljee Nowrojee, and Hormuzjee Eduljee, (the heirs and legal representatives of Rustomjee Cowasjee Mogrella, (also called Bottlewalla), deceased, and also by order of Navazbai and Eduljee Nowrojee Mogrella, widow and son respectively of Nowrojee Jeejeebhoy Mogrella, and the said Fuckeerjee Jeevajee Mogrella, Cowasjee Mottabhoy Mogrella, for himself and as Guardian of Ardesir Pestonjee Mogrella, Pestonjee Muncherjee Tumboli, Rattonbai, and her husband Nanabhoy Hoosunjee, (eight of the surviving heirs and legal representatives of Jewajee Cowasjee Mogrella, (also called Bottlewalla, deceased), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in six lots at the places hereinafter mentioned on the 17th day of November, 1886, and the 18th day of November 1886, the following very valuable freehold properties:—

LOTS No. I. and V. will be sold at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1886, at the rooms of the undersigned at No. 5, Apollo Street.

LOTS No. II. III. IV. and VI. will be sold at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1886, on their respective premises, viz., as to Lot II. at the cart Dhusawady or Cooly wady, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, near Chira Bazaar, as to Lot III. at Wanka Mohla, as to IV. at Wanka Mohla, and as to Lot VI. at Oartabash Street, on the Pallow Road.
In case the sale of any one or more of the last mentioned Lots shall not have been effected on the said 18th day of November, the sale will be continued at the same hour and in the same places respectively on the following day:—

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, which was purchased by the late Hormusjee Maneckjee Mogrella, the grandfather of the said Eduljee Cowasjee, Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee, (all since deceased), in his lifetime, from Bai Muckai, the daughter of Homjee Sookle Assa, and heir of Bhikajee Heerajee Marga, and Peesjee Bhikajee Heerajee, and Assajee Bhikajee Heerajee, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground, next hereinafter described, on the west by the property belonging to the estate of Muncherjee Hormusjee Mogrella, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street aforesaid, which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck, deceased, but are now in the occupation of his family, and all that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, and containing by admeasurement 38 Guz. in length, and 13 Guz. in breadth, and bounded on the east in Punch Hathree Bazar, on the west by the above-described premises, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street aforesaid, which piece of ground forms the compound of the above described property, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his family.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house or a chawl of 4 compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, in the cart called Dhusawady *alias* Coolywady, at or near Chira Bazar, containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage or street, called Wanka Mohla, on the west by the property of Eduljee Ruttonjee Veejikhora, on the north by the property hereinafter described as Lot III., and on the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 225, and were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, afterwards under No. 69, but are now registered under No. 68, and were lately and are now in the occupation of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat and other tenants.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Wanka Mohla, also near Chira Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on the west partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Veejikhora, partly by the property of Awabai Jemsedjee Soortey, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee, and partly by the Market, called Chira Bazar, belonging to Balloo Miya Pathan, on the north partly by the property of Hormusjee Eduljee Madon, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, partly by the aforesaid property of the said Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, and partly by Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and on the south partly by the above secondly described property, partly by a sweeper's passage, (which sweeper's passage affords access and leads into the sweeper's passage, in the south-west corner of the premises now in description, and partly by a [illegible] of Mohla or street aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 235, and were formerly Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, but are now registered under No. 70, and were lately and are now assessed under No. 70, and Cursetjee Lilanwalla, in the occupation of Mr. Bezonjee

LOT No. IV.—[illegible] ground, situate [illegible] that piece or parcel of vacant land or aforesaid [illegible] on the west side of Wanka Mohla or street with[illegible] near Colbhat Road, also near Chira Bazaar, [illegible] the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 225, east by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, which said land was formerly in the possession of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and Manecekbai, widow of the late Furdoonjee Framjee Poonakur, and Motibai, widow of Framjee Eduljee Poonakur, deceased, and the mother of the said Furdoonjee Framjee, deceased, and is now in the possession of the family of Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

LOT No. V.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of three compartments standing thereon, together with the outhouses and well thereto belonging and adjoining, situate in Sona Khether, on the west side of Dhunjee Street, also called Mohta Mohla, near Moombadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Dhunjee Street aforesaid, on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, on the north by the house formerly of Burjorjee Hormusjee, but now of Burjorjee Pestonjee Mistry, and on the south by the property of the late Moteebai, widow of Framjee Nasserwanjee Battliwalla, and now in possession of Dorabjee Eduljee Battliwalla, which said house was formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, but is now registered under No. 47, and was lately and is now in the occupation of the respective families of the late Rustomjee Cowasjee, Jeewajee Cowasjee, and their tenants.

LOT No. VI.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Oartabash street, on the Pallow Road, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. Charles Cook, on the west partly by the house late of Joseph de Souza, but now of Limjee Manekjee, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and on the north partly by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and partly by the property of Mr. Charles Cook, and on the south by the Mohomedan Burial Ground, which said house was formerly registered under No. 15, but is now registered under No. 13, and was formerly in the occupation of Lawrence Pereira, but is now in the occupation of B. Rodrigues and other tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 10, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 200,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum never to exceed ONE RUPEE.

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

May be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at 477, Pydownie.

OFFICES FOR INDIA,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES MAY BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

| | Per doz

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt., N.I., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Surat (s), from London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wingate entered the dock on Monday. The s. s. Sheikh entered and the s.s. Crown of Italy left yesterday.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. E. R. Smethum made before Mr. Justice Bayley the usual declaration as a solicitor of the Court. Mr. Smethum joins in business the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker.

THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION.—The agent for Messrs. Daniel Adamson and Co. has just received a telegram stating that two gold medals have been awarded to them at the Edinburgh Exhibition for their engines fitted with the patent wheel lock automatic valve gear, and also for steel boilers.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Hussein Ahmed, a servant in the employ of Mr. John Carroll, living at the Byculla Hotel buildings at Bellasis Road, was yesterday convicted of stealing a black coat, valued Rs. 10, the property of his master, on the 6th instant. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at 1st Bhoiwada Street, touching the death of a young Hindoo woman, named Parvuttee, aged 14 years. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, while drawing water from a well near her house, she overbalanced and fell into it, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at New Line Street, touching the death of Venayek Vishnoo, aged 16 years. At 4 p.m. on Monday, deceased got up on to the roof of his house, and then on to an almond tree, the branch of which broke, and he fell to the ground, being killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dackree, a sweeper woman, aged 25 years, who lived in a chawl at Lower Colaba, and where a few days ago she cut her throat with a razor. She was removed to hospital on the same day, and died yesterday. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—The salary of the second Deputy Registrar on the Original Side of the High Court has been reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 a month. Mr. Lester de Fonblanque, the present incumbent, has gone on a year's leave to Europe; and Mr. Kaikhosro F. Mody, junior Judges' clerk and clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court has been appointed to act for him.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I. at the Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille.....	London Life ..... Coote.
Overture	La Dame Blanche .... Boildieu.
Valse.....	Jeunesse Dorée ..... Waldteufel.
Selection.....	Genevieve di Brabant.. Offenbach.
Valse	See Saw ..... Crowe.
Polka	Bonne Bouche ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Chundra, woman, living at Lower Mahim, reported that her house was broken into on Monday night, and a box containing Rs. 1,111 in cash, Rs. 50 in currency notes, and gold and silver ornaments of the collective of Rs. 476, was taken away. Upon enquiries made by the police, the box was found in an oart some distance from the complainant's house, broken open, with the currency notes and Rs. 11 in cash in the top till of the box, but the remainder of the money was missing. Further enquiries are in progress.

A JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—A Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, named Krishna Govind, and Wally Purdan, a dealer in old iron, living at Cammatteepoor a 5th Street, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former of stealing from time to time a number of iron keys, of the collective value of Rs.13-8, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which were lying in an open box at the Wari Bunder Railway goods station, and the latter of dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to be flogged ten stripes with a cane, and accused No. 2 was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WIFE MURDER AT PAREL.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Krishna Rowjee was brought up on remand, and charged with committing murder, by causing the death of Toni, his wife, on the 7th ultimo, by striking her on the head with a billet of wood, in a chawl at Parel. Mr. Little, the public prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the accused was not represented by counsel. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in our columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses, whose statements were similar to that made before the coroner, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CARICATURING A MAHOMEDAN.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb resumed the hearing of the case in which Shufardin bin Mahomed Khan charges Ebrahim Saheb Kulkurney and ten other Mahomedans with defaming him by caricaturing him on the 7th October during the Mohurrum.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, prosecuted; and Mr. Brown and Mr. Rele appeared for the defence.

Mahomed Hossein, a bill collector of the Freemasons' Lodge, deposed to seeing No. 1 and the accused in his house making a caricature of a man in paper. Some of them cut the paper, others made paste, and all helped. No. 1 informed the witness, who had gone to him to buy an amulet, that he was engaged in a caricature of the complainant, which would be paraded in the streets. Witness saw the figure paraded in the evening. It was held by Mahomed Kitaker, and the other accused followed in a crowd. They passed witness's door, and stopped before Shufardin's house, and shouted out his name, also calling him "dhobie."

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness admitted visiting the mosque. The people who went there were divided in two parts, one section supported Shufardin and the other did not. Witness was on Shufardin's side.

What did you go to Shufardin's house for?

Witness: For an amulet?

What's this amulet?

Witness: It is a paper which is washed and the water drunk by sick people for fever and other complaints.

Mr. Webb: Is this what you call an amulet?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Branson remarked a verse from the Koran was written on the paper; it was an old custom, and well known.

Mr. Brown: What's the price of this amulet?

Witness: Two, four, eight annas; it depends on whether you are rich or poor. I paid two annas. I wanted it for my daughter.

Witness continued that he told Shufardin about what he saw; it was before the figure was paraded about. The figure was afterwards burnt.

Others in the same street who saw the caricature were next examined, and gave testimony similar to that above.

The case was then adjourned.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is he only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPORE.

H. H. SHAOOCHUTHROPUTTY, the young Maharaja of Kolhapore, accompanied by his younger brother, an uncle, and three Chiefs of the State, together with his tutor, Mr. K. B. Gokhley, and about 150 followers, arrived yesterday at the Byculla Railway Station by the Raichore mail train. His Highness was received at the station by a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. J. H. Grant, C. S., the Collector of Bombay, and the Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla. A guard of honour, composed of 100 rank and file of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., under the command of Lieut. Pelly, with band and colours, paraded at the station compound. Amongst those present at the station to receive His Highness, were Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., the Political Agent of Kolhapore, Mr. K. V. Limbaya, the Bombay agent to the Maharaja, Mr. L. R. Golwanker, his private secretary, and several native gentlemen. His Highness was conducted to a State carriage and four belonging to his Excellency the Governor, which was in waiting, and, escorted by a detachment of th 1st Bombay Lancers, drove on to the bungalow of Mr. Roopjee Moody, at Malabar Hill, which has been engaged for him. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing His Highness's arrival.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE HOLKAR OF INDORE.

H. H. SHEEBAJEE RAO, Maharaja Holkar of Indore, accompanied by his Ranee Saheb, Mr. Succaram Gopal, his private secretary, Mr. Shamrao Narayen, Naib Dewan, Mr. Lalla Bijnath, Chief Justice of the Indore State, Mr. Crishnarao Wassedew, the Durbar vakeel, Buxee Khoomarsing, C.S.I., councillor to His Highness, and 200 armed followers, arrived yesterday morning by special train at the Byculla station, which left Khundwa on Monday evening. His Highness was received at the station by a Government deputation consisting of Mr. John Hay Grant, C.S., Collector of Bombay, and Mr Nowrojee Dorabjee Khundallawalla, the Oriental Translator to Government. A guard of honour, composed of 100 rank and file of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Lieut. Pelly, paraded in the compound of the station. The down line platform of the station was carpeted for the occasion. Amongst those present to receive His Highness were General Balmakund, commanding the Holkar Army, who had arrived here the day previous to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Maharaja, Mr. Appajee Pandoorung, the Bombay moonim of Guneshdass Cooshnajee, Mr. Gopinath Sadashsew, late Dewan of Palitana, Messrs. Rampurtab Calooram, Narrotumdas Mohunlall, Laloobhoy Mohunlall, Hajee Sulliman, Abdool Wahab, H. H. Ludha, and a large number of Marwaree shroffs and native merchants of Bombay. His Highness, after exchanging salutations with the gentlemen present at the station, was conducted to a carriage and pair that was in waiting, and accompanied by the Government deputation drove on to Daria Mehel, at Malabar Hill, the family residence of the late Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee, which was placed at the disposal of the Maharaja during his stay in Bombay. His Highness's carriage was escorted by a detachment of the Poona Horse. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the arrival of the Maharaja. His Highness's stay in Bombay will be for a fortnight, when he will return to his territory.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

PARTNERSHIP FOR SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES.

CHARLES CONNORS *vs.* JOHN ANDERSON.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment on the point whether Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, could alone bring the suit on behalf of the plaintiff, who is in England, when the power of attorney had been granted to him and Mr. Conroy jointly. In 1882, the parties had entered into an agreement for the purchase of horses and ponies, and the plaintiff had advanced Rs. 5,000 for the purpose to the defendant, who is an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon residing at Poona. He sold five of the horses and ponies in 1883, but had rendered no account of others of them; and the plaintiff brought this suit for an account of the disbursements and profits. The defendant said he had always been willing to render an account, but that, owing to his being ordered away on duty from one place to another, he had been unable to do so before the filing of the suit. His Lordship decided that the plaint should be verified by Mr. Conroy, the costs of the amendment to be paid by the plaintiff. Other costs were reserved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

CLAIM FOR GOODS ORDERED.

HENRY FRANCIS SOARES *vs.* DYALCHUND MATHOORA AND ANOTHER.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 15,578, together with interest from 26th April 1886, for moneys payable by the defendants for goods purchased by them, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the second defendant, Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman. The first defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff's case was that, in August and September 1884, he purchased on account of the defendants in England large quantities of hoop iron, bar iron, corrugated sheet iron, which were shipped to Bombay. Defendants authorised the plaintiff's agent in England to draw upon them for the total amount of the invoices at 30 days' sight; and they agreed to accept the bills on presentation and pay them at maturity. They, however, failed to take delivery of portions of the goods or to pay for them. The goods were sold on their account; and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the deficiency.

The defence of the second defendant was that he never authorised the plaintiff as alleged, and he was not a partner of the first defendant in the transactions with the plaintiff. The first defendant, being on hostile terms with him, had told a false story that they were partners in the transactions. The second defendant therefore submitted that the suit, as against him, should be dismissed.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiff; but the hearing was not finished at the rising of the Court.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. ILBERT.

THE *Bengali* says :—We must say that we have read with pain the *Hindoo Patriot's* article upon Mr. Ilbert. We have no desire to enter into a controversy with our contemporary, for whom we have much respect; but it must be said that Mr. Ilbert, no matter under what inspiration of guidance, has endeavoured to serve us, and that at one time in the course of his official career, he was, for our sake, exposed to a good deal of unmerited obloquy. No doubt he did nothing more than his duty in supporting the head of the Government. But in those strange times, the members of the Government were by no means so loyal to their chief as Mr. Ilbert was. There were unexpected defections—there was a stange rebellion in the official camp. Mr. Ilbert remained true and served the people loyally. Is he not then deserving of our gratitude? We will never get people to serve us, if we do not show readiness to appreciate good service.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—We have already expressed our gratification at the nomination of Sir Charles Aitchison as President and of Sir Charles Turner as the legal member of the Commission. The selections of the Hon. Romesh Chunder Mitter of Calcutta and of Mr. Ramswamy Mudaliyar of Madras are also very happy and have deservedly met with the approval of the public. The former gentleman is respected by Europeans and fully enjoys the confidence of his own countrymen. He is also known for his strength of character and independence and will be fully able to maintain his ground on the Commisson. Mr. Mudaliyar distinguished himself last year as the Madras Delegate to England and possesses all the qualifications for the place for which the Viceroy has selected him. We are equally gratified to find that Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar has been selected too. He is a man of sterling worth, honesty, and independence, and no better selection could have been made from among the possible candidates on this side of India, excepting indeed, the singulary exceptional case of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the one hand and of the Hon. Mr. Ranade on the other. Mr. Kazi Shahbudin's too is a good selection. He has great experience and much ability for the task, and we hope he will not fail to apply himself to it with zeal and vigour. We must congratulate not only the East-Indian and Eurasian community but the native public too on the happy selection of Mr. D. S. White of Madras as a member of the Commission, because he is singularly free from race prejudices, and wisely thinks that the interests of his community are indentical with those of the rest of the people of the soil. Of the other gentlemen on the Commission we are not able to say anything, not knowing much of them. Of the 16 members, including the President, only six are natives. The official element is still strong. But as the Viceroy "reserves the power of making after further inquiry and consideration additional nominations, if desirable," we do not feel it necessary to say more on the subject just at present.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND OCTOBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain W. J. Nantes, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 22nd October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Capt H W King	Miss Braine
Mrs Dunkerley and infant	Mr W Ball
Mr and Mrs L Neill	Mr C Ball
Mr and Mrs Crowdace and infant	Mr and Mrs P Reynolds and infant
Mr and Mrs Denny & infant	Capt and Mrs Ravenshaw and infant
Hon Justice Tottenham	Miss Apear
Col and Mrs Hogg	Mr and Mrs Mentague
Mr and Mrs E V Mackay	Miss E H Elin
Col and Mrs Badcock, infant and child	Miss Lyall
Hon Justice and Mrs Hutchins	Dr J S Hawkins
Miss Kilgour	Capt McDougall
Mrs Adams and infant	Mr A C Pereira
Mrs and Miss Howard	Miss Shairp
Mr A W Shepard	Mr Henman
Mrs Abercrombie & 2 infants	Miss S Brooks
Mrs Carey Morgan	Mr J Williams
Miss H L Lucas	Mr Soorata
Lieut F N Hill	Mr Ender
Mr Austin	Dr E Nere
Mrs Pallis infant and 2 children	Rev R Heston

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs J G Smith	Mr H G Sharp
Col F D M Brown	Mr Hensa
Mrs Brown and infant	Mr and Mrs Berg
Mr and Mrs Constable	Birdwood A R Angia
Mr H Le Mesurier	Mr Schemer
Mr Madenfeldt	Capt Stracey
Mrs Rawlins	Mr Cohew
Mr L Andrews	Mr Leibbints
Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley	Mr S A Rushman

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon O'Kenealy	Mrs Buxton
Mrs O'Kenealy	Mr Bleinkrecht
Hon A Wilson	Mr M W Fenton
Mrs Wilson	Mr Sydney Jones
Mr and Mrs C H Riley	Mr R H Diach
Mr A S Fleming	Mr Jenkins
Miss Devers	Lt-Col Spring
Mr T H Kolb	Mr E R Henry
Mr Harold King	Mr H Gill
Mr W G Beatson	Mr J Bales
Mr H W Jones	Mr T H Aipin
Mr J McAndrews	Mr A J Bridge
Mr H W Gordon	Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge
Mr A S Fleming	Col Riddell
Mr and Mrs T G Fraser	Mr Riddell
Hon Justice Agnew	Miss Riddell
Mrs Agnew	Mr J Bankier
Mrs Turnbull	Mr O'Sahimdt
Mr G Mills	Rev J S Sandys
Mr McIvor	Mr J Horne
Mr Hemans	Mr M Eggot
Mr G Sumners	Mr Gilchrist
Dr Cameron	
Mr A F Buxton	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Fadden	Mr Godin
Mr Sindt	

ADEN—Mr G Ruggles

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 16TH TO 22ND OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales returned on Friday to Marlborough House from the north.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at the meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Marquis of Salisbury returned to London on Saturday, and proceeded on Monday to Balmoral.

The Cabinet Council which was contemplated for the 26th inst. has been deferred until the first week in November.

Lord Randolph Churchill, whose movements abroad have been accompanied by innumerable suggestions in the Continental Press, returned to London last evening.

Lord Hartington is stated to be about to leave England for a visit to India.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M. P., Secretary for the Colonies, addressed his constituents at Spilsby on Friday, and stated generally the views of the Government on political affairs and their intention with regard to them.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., has declined to attend a dinner at Birmingham in honour of Mr. Sohnadhorst, on the ground that if present he could not avoid referring to the schism existing in the Liberal party.

Mr. Gladstone has appended a note to a cheap issue of his pamphlet on Ireland, arguing that the demand for a modification of the Act of Union is merely the exercise of a constitutional and judicial right.

Speaking at a Liberal banquet at Newcastle on Tuesday, Lord Roseberry deplored the division of the Liberal party on the question of Ireland, but anticipated that the union with the Conservatives would not endure beyond the present Parliament.

Mr. H. Neville Dering, Secretary of Lagation at Coburgh, has been appointed Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg in place of the late Mr. Grosvenor.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday raised the minimum rate of discount from [illegible] per cent.

A testimonial was presented on Tuesday to Mr. John Floyer, who represented Dorsetshire in Parliament for 38 years, in recognition of his faithful services in that capacity.

The Marquis of Ailesbury died on Monday, aged 75.

The number of freshmen entered at Cambridge University this term, 938, is the largest ever known.

Eight crofters in Tiree were convicted in Edinburgh of violently resisting sheriff's officers in the performance of their duty in serving notices for non-payment of rent. Five were sentenced to four months' and the others to three months' imprisonment.

The anti-tithe agitation in Wales continues. At Dolgelly, an abatement being refused, nearly all the farmers refused to pay a farthing. A farmer in Lancashire has refused to pay tithe, in the avowed expectation that an agitation would be raised in England.

The Rev. E. Jones, Rector of Caerways, Flintshire, having been summoned for non-payment of Poor-rate, pleaded that he was unable to do so, his parishoners refusing to pay him any tithes. The magistrates commiserated, but made an order for payment.

A meeting of the committee for erecting a Church House next year as a jubilee memorial of Her Majesty's 50 years' reign was held on Monday at Lambeth Palace, the Primate presiding. Resolutions favour of immediate measures for carrying out the scheme were adopted.

The authorities of Mansfield College, the new Nonconformist College at Oxford, have taken possession of temporary premises, and the inaugural address was delivered on Monday by Dr. Fairbairn, the Principal.

The Rev. H. P. Parker was consecrated on Monday in St. James's Church, Paddington, as Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, in succession to the late Bishop Hannington. The Primate and several Bishops took part in the ceremony.

A violent storm raged during the whole of Friday over nearly all the United Kingdom. Many vessels were driven ashore on the coast and some lives were lost. The storm continued on Saturday in Ireland, causing great mischief at sea and on land.

The troopship Tyne, with about 400 troops on board, which left Portsmouth on Thursday encountered the violence of the storm of the following day, and for some time in great peril but she succeeded in reaching Devonport on Saturday.

Very heavy thunderstorms burst over parts of the midland and eastern counties on Wednesday morning. Many trees and cattle were struck by lightning and in some places inundations were caused by heavy falls of rains.

A threatened strike of nailmakers in Staffordshire and Worcestershire has, it is hoped, been averted by the acceptance by the workmen of an offer 10 per cent. advance in wages.

Three men employed on the railway were run over by an express train near Carlisle on Monday. Two of them were killed, and the third died of his injuries shortly afterwards.

A collision occurred on Monday evening at New-street Station, Birmingham, between two trains Several persons were severely injured.

During the past week the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has received addresses of congratulation and welcome from various public bodies. On Saturday addresses were presented from the University of Dublin and the Royal Dublin Society.

A meeting of landlords in the south of Ireland was held on Saturday at Cork, at which the charge of extorting unduly high rents was repudiated, and a general feeling was expressed that the landlords would deal considerately with the tenants.

OBITUARY.—The Marquis of Ailesbury; Major-General Sir Herbert T. Macpherson, V. C., K. C. B., K. C. S. I.; Col. E. P. Gampier, Royal (Bombay) Engineers; Major J. H. Jameson; Major D. Ruttledge, J. P.; the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot; Mr. Blake-Humphrey, J. P.; Mr. J. Long; Viscountess Mountgarrett.

The situation in Bulgaria is still very complicated General Kaulbars remains at Rustchuk, and Gadban Effendi, the Turkish Agent, has arrived at Sofia, with the apparent mission of enforcing the Russian demands. The Bulgarian Ministres declare their determination to act strictle according to the Constitution, but have deferred the meeting of the Sobranje till November 1. At Vienna it is understood that Germany and Austria have agreed to allow Russa free course in dealing with Bulgaria, short of military occupation.

Russian influence is believed to be paramount at Constantinople. Sir W. White, the new British Ambassador, is expected to arrive in that city on Monday.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has received from all the Powers assurances that they do not desire the return of Prince Alexander to Bulgaria.

The fall in the value of the Russian rouble, which, nominally of the volue of 3s., has declined to less than 2s., is much discussed both in the German and Russian Press.

In the French Chamber on Monday the conduct of the Government in repressing the workmen's riots at Vierzon was impugned by a Radical Deputy. The Minister of the Interior justified the Government, and demanded an approving vote from the Chamber. This, however, was not granted, a vote for passing to the order of the day being carried by a majority. M. Sarrien then announced his resignation. However, at a Cabinet Council on the following day the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior were induced to withdraw their resignations.

General Sir Herbert Macpherson, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in Burmah, has died at Prome from fever. It is announced that General Sir F. Roberts will proceed to Burmah to direct military movements.

There is still considerable disturbance in Upper Burmah, and an attack was made on a British post at Sinboungweh, but was repulsed. Seven hundred additional Punjabee police have arrived at Rangoon.

Mr. Blaine began his campaign as a probable candidate for the Presidency of the United States on Saturday at Philadephia, and put fort protection to American industry as his main principle.

The religious riots at Delhi have not been renewed, but there is still great excitement among Mahomedans and Hindoos.

HOW SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON OBTAINED HIS FIRST COMMISSION.

The *Scotsman* writes :—"General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., was a Scotsman, of whom Scotsmen may well be proud—a man whose career has proved that "The path of duty is the way to glory." He belonged to an old family in Nairnshire. His grandfather, James Macpherson, was during many years factor on the estate of the Earl of Cawdor, and tenant of the farm of Ardersier, Fort-George. Two of the sons of this James Macpherson raised parties of men for the 78th Highlanders when this regiment was embodied at Fort-George. One of them was Duncan Macpherson. He served in the regiment till he rose to the position of Colonel, and when he retired he settled at Ardersier. He married Miss Campbell, daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Fortnighty, and of his wife, a daughter of Mr. Mackintosh of Kyllachy, and sister of the celebrated Sir James Mackintosh.

"There was of this marriage numerous family of sons and daughters, the eldest of whom was General Sir Herbert Macpherson, whose death is lamented to-day. Born at Ardersier, Inverneasshire, in 1827, Sir Herbert Macpherson passed a great part of his early life in the north, and received his education at the Nairn Academy, the pupils of which inscribed on the walls, when he earned his first distinction as a soldier, words which still remain there—'Well done, Bertie!' This was the repetition of a cry that was uttered while 'Bertie' was still a boy in the Academy of Nairn. A band of boys combined one day—the anniversary, it is said, of the Queen's birthday—to fire an old cannon that lay somewhere about the shore of Narin. It was the boy Herbert that applied that shot to the powder; there was an explosion which shook the houses and created some alarm; but the boys shouted out, in rapture at the grandeur of the fire and of the sound, 'Well done, Bertie!' Everything in his surroundings—family history, early association, and personal predilection—combined to point the army to Sir Herbert Macpherson as the field of his future career. But he had nothing to gain for him a commission, and he could only rely on the past services of his father and his uncles. He failed in obtaining a commission, and accordingly, in 1844 he went into an office in London. About this time the 78th was attacked in Scinde by cholera, and the loss of life was appalling. On the intelligence reaching this country, Macpherson called on Lord Fitzroy Somerset, then Adjutant-General, and specially asked for a commission for the 78th. Lord Fitzroy, we are told, was so pleased with the pluck of the young man in asking for a commission in what seemed to be a doomed regiment that he promised the granting of his request. He was gazetted an ensign on the 26th of February 1845, and soon after joined the regiment. He obtained his Lieutenancy in January 1884. Sir Herbet was with the expedition sent to Barazoon, was one of the party in the night attack and battle of Kooshat, and was present at the bombardment of Mohmrah He received the medal and clasp, and the same year obtained his captaincy.

COLONEL JOHNSTONE, C.S.I., ON UPPER BURMA.

COLONEL JAMES JOHNSTONE, C.S.I., of Galabank, Dumfries, gave the other evening a lecture to working men, in a Mission Room near Malvern Wells, on the subject of India. He described its produce, vegetation and the beneficent effects of British rule over a country so divided in race, customs and religious practices. On being asked to give some account of the war in Burma and his own part in it, which he had entirely omitted to do in a lecture he had delivered the previous [illegible] he said [illegible] saw, the massacres of men, women and children by his command, and the excitement it had caused in the neighbouring State of Manipur, where the heads of the State asked how long the British Government would look on quietly and not interfere to put a stop to it. At last the news reached them of the British march on Mandalay and that 11 Europeans besides 300 natives, all British subjects in the service of the Bombay Burma Trading Company, an English mercantile firm, were unprotected in the western province of Burma. He felt that something ought to be alone to save them, and that he was more in a position to act on their behalf than the distant British regular troops; but there was no time to ask for instructions from the Indian Government, as every hour was of consequence if they were to be saved. He had a native escort of fifty men, and he asked the Maharajah of Manipur to lend him a portion of his army, which consisted of about 500 men. Hereupon the lecturer showed a wooden native carving, representing a Manipur soldier with no clothing but a kilt like a Highlander. With this force he marched 150 miles, the last 65 being accomplished in 36 hours. He had to threaten the Manipuris severely to prevent malingering, and in due time they reached and stormed the stockade of Kendat. Three Englishmen were rescued from a horrible death by crucifixion, and 250 native subjects of her Majesty and 78 elephants. A native governor, with whom Colonel Johnstone had previously been in friendly intercourse, had tried to protect them, but was himself imprisoned, so he had to be rescued also. Another native governor had prepared to withstand the English, but the storming of Kendat changed his views. He wrote a submissive letter to Colonel Johnstone, and is now a faithful subject of her Majesty.

DISASTROUS GALE AND FLOODS.

A GALE of extraordinary violence swept all over the United Kingdom on Friday, Oct. 15, accompanied by torrents of rain and consequent floods. Great damage to property has been done in various quarters, and a large number of ships have been wrecked, while others have been placed in positions of extreme peril. Many of the shipwrecks have been attended with loss of life. The gale appears to have been more generally severe than any we have had since the memorable storm of the 26th and 27th of January, 1884. In its main features it bore a very strong resemblance to the tempest which passed across our islands just five years, ago. On Friday, the 14th October, 1881, a cyclone similar in size, shape, and depth to that of last week, travelled directly over the extreme northern parts of Ireland and England, and occasioned an immense amount of damage both to life and property.

The floods were greatest in Wales and Ireland. Railways have been blocked and washed away; bridges have been destroyed; houses have been flooded, so that the inmates had to be rescued by means of boats and ladders; and several persons and many cattle have been washed away and drowned. The sea did great damage at some places, particularly at Brighton, where the greater part of the foreshore has been washed away. There was great anxiety concerning the troopship Tyne, which was caught in the gale. She left Portsmouth on Thursday night with two batteries of artillery, women, and children, numbering altogether 400 souls, for Plymouth, where she was to embark another battery of artillery, all for Malta. Soon after getting to sea she encountered the first and lighter part of the gale. Wind and waves rose to an alarming degree, and all hatches were battened down. Through Thursday night and all through Friday the wind blew a perfect hurricane, the force registered at times being as much as twelve, reducing the average speed of the vessel from ten to less than four knots an hour. By four o'clock on Friday afternoon the Tyne succeeded in getting off the Start; but the cross-seas and wind preventing her from weathering the point. There was no alternative but for the vessel to lie off the port of Plymouth during the whole of Friday night, which was done, the wind raging in fearful gusts, the rain descending in blinding torrents, and the deck being swept from stern to stern continuously. The vessel's head was all this time keept to sea in a westerly direction; but she practically lay like a log, tossing about for hours, apparently unmanagable. During the night two of the crew were dashed against the side and had their ribs broken, and the vessel's rudder was put out of gear. All this time the scene below decks was of the most painful description, the women and children being in an appalling state of terror and illness, and the men, the majority of whom had never been to sea before, in a condition hardly more enviable. By keeping down the Channel for some distance, the Tyne was able to enter Plymouth Sound on Saturday afternoon. Another account states that at one time there was three feet of water in the engine-room.

Thunder-storms of great severity, with heavy rain and hail, occurred on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning at Windsor, Aldershot, Oxford, and Guildford. At Maidenhead a house was set on fire by lightning and destroyed. The storms were renewed on Wednesday afternoon, Essex, Hertfordshire, Cambridge, and Derby being visited.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. William Paterson presiding. The chairman said that the notice convening the meeting stated the object for which it had been called, and he thought he might venture to say that the printed circular itself was a relief to the minds of some of the shareholders, indicating, as it did, a dividend, doubts having been expressed whether Indian banks, with their funds abroad depreciating in sterling value, would be able to do anything in that shape. Indeed, such might have been the position looking simply at the fact that a dollar in Hongkong worth only 40d. in January had further shrunk to 36d. in August if a remittance was required to this country. In the circumstances, he thought that great credit was reflected on their managers in the fact that he could say that the bank had been doing fairly well, and that they were enabled again to recommend the payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The vexed silver question became more and more a trying one—not only to Indian banks, but to all connected with India. It was understood that the Royal Commission would meet in the course of next month. It was becoming more and more generally known that half of the exports of this kingdom went to silver-using countries, and they might hope that the Commission would result in steps being taken which might lead to silver being placed on something like its old basis by international arrangement or agreement. They were all aware that the India and China trade continued in a very unsatisfactory state. It was not exceptional as regarded banks. It was incumbent upon them to confine their own operations as much as possible to the actual requirements of their business while there was such uncertainty with respect to the currency of these countries. He was glad to say, considering all things, that their accounts looked satisfactory. He then proposed the payment, on and after the 27th inst., of a dividend for the half-year ended the 30th of June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Mr. William Macnaughton seconded the motion. Mr. J. L. Surtees said that, after the cautious and prudent line of conduct which he, as an old shareholder, knew the directors had hitherto adopted, it seemed needless to ask whether the Board, in recommending the dividend, had made due provision for the depreciation of the rupee in valuing the capital and reserves. The chairman, in reply, stated that it had been their misfortune to have to do so, and to make up the accounts as they had done for many years, by constanly working upon an article like silver which had been, as it were, slipping in value from them. The accounts were not before the shareholders at that meeting, but the directors had continued the practice mentioned, and the shareholders might take it for granted that the accounts were all valued at the exchange of the day. The motion was then carried unanimously.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China was held at the offices, Old Broad-street. Mr. J. N. Bullen, who presided, observed that the present was an interim meeting, and therefore he had no resolution to propose regarding the accounts. Their deposits at interest again showed a considerable increase, but, as he stated at the last meeting, finding a difficulty in employing the increasing amount of the deposits at an adequate profit, they had notified a reduction of the interest allowed to depositors, and it was consequently probable that these figures might show a reduction in the next balance-sheet. Their note circulation was again expanding in a satisfactory manner, showing an increase of about £30,000 in the half-year, and of over £60,000 in the year. Their holding of rupee paper exhibited a further reduction. Their holding of sterling securities, on the other hand, showed a considerable increase, and these securities were held in a form in which the money invested in them could be readily made available when required for the purpose of their business, and while so invested earned a fair rate of interest. The net profits of the half-year excluding the amount brought forward, were about £40,000, equal to 10½ per cent. per annum on their capital at its par value. Out of that they paid the shareholders a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., carrying the balance forward to be dealt with at the end of the current half-year, when the accounts of the whole year were closed. Within the last few weeks and since the accounts were closed silver had again fluctuated violently. Prices in August fell to a point unprecedented—at any rate, in modern history. From that there had since been a sharp recovery as to the stability of which, however, it was perhaps premature to express a confident opinion. Those oscillations necessarily increased the difficulty of working the exchange business with the East, and, he might add, increased also the anxieties of those who had the direction of such business. It was to be hoped that, lately appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, a remedy would be found for the state of things which, owing to various causes, had existed during the last few years. It did seem strange, not to use a stronger word, that there should be no fixed relation between the metallic money of this country and that of its greatest dependency, with which also its largest external trade was carried on. As regarded the state of things in general, there appeared to be a growing opinion that a turn had come to the long period of depression through which the country had passed. There was apparently no doubt that a great revival of trade was in progress in America, some benefit from which it was only reasonable to expect would be reflected in the trade of this country. The recent discoveries of rich auriferous tracts in South Africa and in parts of Australia were also a very hopeful feature, promising, as these discoveries did, to remedy that deficiency of gold supply which had been probably one of the not least important factors in the trade depression of the last few years. It could not, however, be said that there was much substantial improvement in the Eastern trade. Prices of nearly all the principal imports from the East remained very low. As regarded the export trade from this country, it might be more fitly described as larger than profitable. Still, if trade in this country improved, the probability was that a better tone would gradually make itself apparent in the Eastern produce markets, and business thus become more profitable all round. It was satisfactory to be able to add that in India the season had been favourable, and that consequently there was promise of abundant crops. A brief discussion followed, and in reply to a question, the chairman said that, with respect to the value of silver, he considered it just as likely that they would see a further rise as that there would be a return to the low prices current at the beginning of August last.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LEGISLATIVE UNION.

THE authorized cheap edition of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Irish question has

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 101½, but according to Reuter Indian Securities had fluctuated somewhat, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan being ¼ lower, while Rupee Paper was ¼ up in Fours and ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half. The improvement in the Silver loans is due of course to the continued rise in the Rupee exchange, which is the most salient feature in business at the moment, so far as this port is concerned, although it has not its origin here. Calcutta and London afford the strengthening influence at the moment, the former chiefly.

In the London Produce markets yesterday Linseed was firm and partially 3d. per quarter dearer, and Wheat was firmer with an advance of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet in tone, although the sales were a fair average, being 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot prices, however, show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Omras and Broach, while Americans to arrive come 1-32d. lower in the near and 1-64d. in distant positions. From New York prices are reported unaltered, although the receipts are beginning to show symptoms of gaining ground. The figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Monday's Receipts	56,000	47,000	49,000
Three days' do.	101,000	76,000	81,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,709,000	1,737,000	1,716,000

Locally our Cotton market remains most inactive. For some occult reason, known only to themselves, native sellers occasionally ask slightly higher prices for contract Cotton, while export buyers with adverse advices from Liverpool and higher Exchange to face are just the other way, and would not be disposed to operate even at yesterday's rates. Ready Bengals are being rather pressed for sale, but the quality of the stuff now arriving is miserable, and large allowances are being made on any parcels coming up for arbitration.

WHEAT does not alter in relative position. There is a good enquiry for Hard Yellows, as also for the matter of that for Soft White Wheats at reasonable prices, but the limited extent of the supplies stands in the way of business.

SEEDS also show no change. Linseed keeps firm, but receipts are insignificant and in Gingelly, of which arrivals at the moment are most liberal, the bulk of what is coming to hand is going against contracts.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were :—

Cotton	3,666	bales.
Wheat	47,516	cwts.
Linseed	8,100	,,
Rapeseed	2,027	,,
Gingelly	13,363	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged in tone. The s.s. Clan Graham is reported to have been fixed to-day for two Mediterranean ports at 15s. 6d., with the option of Havre at 16s. No other business of any importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE :—With Bar Silver quoted by Reuter at 46½d. per oz., and the information that Calcutta had taken Rs. 9,90,000 of Council drafts at 1s. 5 11-16d., an advance of 1-16d. on the last weekly biddings our market opened very firm at a rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in Credit bills. During the day the firmness was augmented by the tenor of the Calcutta advices, and at the close the advance must be called a full 1-16d. all round for ready paper. Forward it is not quite so strong, neither Banks nor Merchants being willing sellers. We quote for the mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 11-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·89½ to ¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather the turn easier at Rs. 97⅞ to 11-16 for Fours and Rs. 102⅝ for Fours-and a-half.

SHARES continue flat. In Spinning and Weaving Mills, Connaught, James Greaves, and Ripon are Rs. 5, Southern India and Framjee Petit Rs. 10, and Luckmidas Khimjee Rs 30 per share lower. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. are lower by Rs. 50 on first and Rs. 5 in second issue.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following from the *Economist* deals with a matter amongst exporters of Wheat from Bombay. Here, however, a very different, and, we venture to think, a much more reasonable view has found favor. Shippers, say buyers at home, will only pay the same price for clean Wheat as for stuff containing an admixture of say 4 per cent. Naturally enough shipments contain that admixture of dirt, &c. Competition compels it. Let buyers, however, offer a proportionately price for the cleaner article, and they will get it. This is common sense, and the home buyers, if they do want cleaner stuff, have the remedy in their own hands :—

Why Indian wheat is adulterated :—There is some instructive writing in a report by Mr. Finucane, the Director of the Agricultural Department of Bengal, upon the Wheat trade of that province. The report is an answer to a Government circular in which, amongst other things, attention was directed to the necessity of obtaining clean grain for export. It appears that at present the grain is mixed with dirt, &c., and it has also been ascertained that this is a fault that could be rectified were it not for a peculiar trade custom. The Calcutta merchants (who in their turn declare that they act under the compulsion of the merchants in England) insist, when buying Wheat, upon making a 5 per cent. deduction for impurities, no matter how clean the samples may be. Consequently the intermediary who sells takes good care that this percentage of impurity is attained, and if it should be the case that the grain he has to dispose of comes to him clean from the cultivator, he at once sets about to adulterate it by mixing 2 maunds of earth with every 100 maunds of grain. Although this result of their rule has been pointed out to them, the Calcutta merchants have the boldness to ask that the Government should come to their assistance. Speaking for themselves and for the Committee of the Wheat and Seed Trade Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ask that "Government officers should be instructed to impress upon the cultivators and middlemen the importance of keeping their Wheat as clean as possible." And, no doubt, it would be very pleasant for the members of those associations, and for merchants here as well, if they were enabled to get their full 100 per cent of clean Wheat while paying only for 95 per cent of Wheat and 5 per cent of dirt. The cultivator or native dealer, however, naturally takes a different view of the transactions. If you want Wheat, he says, you must pay for it, and if you only pay for dirt, then dirt you will have. This is only reasonable, and Mr. Finucane is quite right when he expresses the opinion that so long as the rule of the merchants remains as at present, "if Government officials interfere at all in the matter, it should be by explaining to the cultivators that it is in their interest to mix at least 5 per cent. of foreign matter with clean grain before offering it for sale." It is a pity, however, that the Indian Wheat trade should be hampered by such absurd rules, and it is desirable that it should be clearly understood here where responsibility in the matter mainly rests.

For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 3.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SAFETY versus DANGER.

TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

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JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN intending TO CALL on LADY REAY are informed that a VISITORS' BOOK is KEPT at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

B. HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.

Government House, Malabar Point, November 7.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ACLAND—Oct 9, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Captain Frank E Dyke Acland, R A, of a son.
DAY—Oct 3, at New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Captain Francis J. Day, Royal Engineers, of a son.
HUSSEY—Oct. 7, at Ealing, London, W., the wife of Major C. E. Hussey, 29th Regiment, of a daughter.
HUTTON—Oct 11, at Berriedale, West-hill, Sydenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzmaurice Hutton, 2nd Battalion Black Watch, of a daughter.
O'SULLIVAN—Oct 10, at 22, South-street, S W, the wife of Major George L O'Sullivan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.
STAFFORD—Oct 3, at New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Captain W F Howard Stafford, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARIDGE—AMSDEN—Oct 7, at St Peter's Church, St Albans, James William Claridge, of The Waldrons, Croydon, son of the late Charles Christopher Claridge, to Emily Lister, third daughter of the late Benjamin Hughes Amsden and Mrs. Amsden, of St Peter's, St Alban.
KEAYS—RAVENSCROFT—Oct 7, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Colonel William Tufnell Keays, late Bombay Army, son of the late Archdeacon Keays, to Eglantine Devereux, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft, Bombay Civil Service.
LOUGH—ADDISON—Sept 18, at St Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Southampton, Long Island, U S, America, Rosalie Middleton, eldest daughter of George Forbes Lough, Esq, of New York, to Alexander Dupré Addison, Captain Royal Artillery, son of General Thomas Addison, C B.
SNEYD—SMITH—Oct 7, at the parish church of Ellingham, V H Ralph Sneyd, Rector of Earpham, Norfolk, eldest son of the late Lieut-Colonel N R Sneyd, Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy Elliott, eldest daughter of Henry Smith, Esq, of Ellingham Hall, Norfolk.
WEBSTER—LORD—Oct 13, at Hove Church, West Brighton, George Marshall, eldest son of George Webster, of Broxbourne, Herts, to Augusta Anne (Gussie), youngest daughter of George Lord, of Hove, and late of the H E I C S.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—Oct 6, at Thurmaston Hall, very suddenly Katherine Georgina, the beloved wife of Lieut-Colonel Birch, of Clare Park, Hants, aged 51.
KENNEDY—Oct 13, at 5, Trinity-crescent, Folkestone, Colonel Robert Blair Kennedy, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 61.
LEE—Oct 6, from the effects of sunstroke, Francis William Lee, Chief Officer P and O Co's service, aged 35.
LINDSELL—Oct 6, at Eastbourne, Katharine Mary, the dearly-loved child of Major John B Lindsell, Royal Engineers, aged 5.
VIBART—Oct 13, at Folkestone, Jane Russell, daughter of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, and widow of Thomas Gowan Vibart, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

CHABRAL—October 29, at Saidpore, the wife of M. J. Chabrel, Executive Engineer, N. B. S. R., of a daughter.
MARTIN—October 29, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain A. R. Martin, 5th Gurkhas, Officiating D.A.Q.M.G., of a son.
DUFF—November 2, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Beauchamp Duff, 9th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

CARTER—November 3, at Dehra Dun, Annie Bertha daughter of P. J. Carter, Burma Forest Department aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

It has often been a matter of astonishment to foreigners, and a source indeed of some wonder to Englishmen themselves, how large a proportion of the peerage has been furnished by the profession of the law. On investigation this phenomenon is found to be connected with the deepest roots of the national life. It was by constantly appealing to the ancient law that the English people worked their way slowly out of the trammels of Norman feudalism. Equality of legal rights, favoured by the Kings in their own interest, became through the operation of the law courts the most effective means for the fusion of two hostile races, and all that was won in later days from overweening royalty was gained by some application—or some distortion—of the law. It was natural, then, that the English, free for centuries from any intrusion of a foreign invader, should develop themselves largely on the lines of their national jurisprudence, and that the methods and standards of lawyers should permeate the national character. The profession of the law must in such circumstances enjoy a prosperous career, and as a fact England, though always singularly poor in speculative jurists, has in every generation for centuries past had a class of practical lawyers and judges exceeding in business-like capacity those of any other country. It is out of this abundant mine that India has been supplied for more, now, than half a century with the series of eminent men who have done so much to furnish her with a systematic body of law. From Macaulay down to Mr. Ilbert it cannot be said that any one of the law-members of the Governor-General's Council has been unworthy of his place, and it gives a good idea of the wealth of the home bar in ability when such a succession of lawyers, strangers at the outset to this country, have been able to do so much and do it well in the important and novel sphere allotted to them. Something has been due to their alighting on opportune times ; much has been due to their modest distrust of their own omniscience. The law-member who ought to have known most of India was in this respect the nearest approach to a failure. In the Easements Act which he carried, and in another well remembered Bill which he failed to carry, Mr Whitley Stokes showed an incapacity or a perverse unwillingness to appreciate the true conditions of the problem placed before him which made many persons regard his proposals and efforts as legislation touched by the moon. In the Joint Stock Companies' Act he simply copied an English model with hardly a pretence of adaptation to Indian peculiarities. But whatever his faults Mr. Stokes manifested an extraordinary zeal and energy in carrying on the work of systematic legislation. With the aid of the Indian Law Commission he framed such important sections of the Civil Code as the Transfer of Property Act and the Trusts Act. He recast the Code of Criminal Procedure and re-enacted the Code of Civil Procedure, with some necessary reforms introduced and several more omitted. In his eagerness to push forward the enthusiastic codifier fell latterly into many imperfections of workmanship. The changes introduced by him were so extensive that the slow intelligence of the India Office could not follow them. The veterans of that institution dreaded what they could not quickly understand, and though they had favoured the task of general codification they frowned on its accomplishment, starting at the sound themselves had made, and dazzled at the unwonted light of laws clear and direct in purpose and plain in expression. In India many voices were raised against the violent rate at which legislation was proceeding. There was in truth fair ground for new remonstrance. Crude imitation took too much the place of natural development, and minds untrained to the consideration of legal rules and principles as their sole or chief occupation became wearied and bewildered at the mass of new matters they were called on to assimilate. It was generally understood that as law-member Mr. Ilbert came out with instructions to slacken the pace of the legislative machine, and to give it a term of complete repose as to all matters of organic change. It is certain that he was moved by no eager desire to plunge into the waters of strife. But circumstances too strong for his control imposed on him the duty of bringing forward the project called from him the "Ilbert Bill." The conception of this measure was not his ; a considerable mass of opinions had been gathered favourable to a much less far-reaching change of the law ; but Mr. Ilbert, in the courage of strong opinions, threw himself without reserve into the advocacy of the stronger measure, which conformed so much more closely to logical consistency and abstract completeness. Herein he showed himself more of the speculative politician than of the practical statesman or the experienced advocate. In the enunciation of his principles he could not resist the temptation of taking ground a great deal wider than was absolutely necessary for his purpose, or of rather over-stating than under-stating the extent and importance of the changes he advocated. The storm that ensued has become historical. Mr. Ilbert was loyally supported by this journal throughout the time of severe trial that both he and his chief, Lord Ripon, had to pass through. Both must have felt they had made a mistake in tactics, if not in the higher policy which aims at guiding a mixed community towards a tranquil self-development in which old prejudices slumber till they die, or are superseded by union in common memories and aspirations. The "Ilbert Bill" struggled into actual life as little more than an abortion, but in the tempest of their countrymen's excessive wrath and in the presence of partial defeat, both statesmen displayed higher qualities than when they had advanced too rashly to clutch the glories of assured success. Even in more recent days Mr. Ilbert has not quite overcome his tendency to wonder at those who had not seen seemingly obvious things in the same light as himself. It is well that his generally enlightened and advanced views should be put forward with the strength and clearness of exposition that he has almost always lent to them ; but it is not well that previous Governments or members of Governments should be too strictly held to account because they had left something for their successors to do. They may after all have seen what is declared to be so obvious ; but they may have remembered the old Latin saw declaring that the greater part of statemanship is knowledge of the governed, or the newer principle of Burke that concrete circumstance, not abstract system, must be the basis of all sound policy in government. Historical learning, professional study, may suggest general principles and points of view, but after all Indian legislations must be built up on Indian facts and adapted to Indian exigencies, though we may have to import a Maine or a Scoble to [illegible]

Of the local conditions to which we have pointed none are of more importance than those that arise from the presence on the same area of populations of wholly diverse race, religion and character. There are none that call for so much sagacity on the part of the Legislature and the Government, because, as no similar case has presented itself in Europe for several centuries, the ordinary formulas and principles of modern politics fail entirely to comprehend them. The statesman is called on to frame new theorems almost instanter for dealing with events and combinations before uninvestigated. The difficulty indeed is not his alone. Every member of the British community in India stands in a representative position. He is perceived by the indigenous multitudes who borrow his speech and his mechanical appliances to hold a situation of permanent moral hostility to their most cherished prejudices, and until the slow process of assimilation is far advanced the Hindu cannot quite love the European nor can the European deserve it. In the meantime the Englishman weakens his own position, and may at any moment weaken it fatally, by every demonstration that impairs in aught the authority of the Government. It is a purely wild and chimerical idea that he could stand alone, still more so that he could dominate the ruling class of his countrymen. He must show his political capacity by grasping the facts of his situation and exalt the Government, which ultimately rests in great part on him. So much is true as to the mass of our countrymen in India ; but there is more. The English legislator in India who now seeks to give expression in consistent and symmetrical laws to conceptions wholly repugnant to the ethical sense of his own countrymen commits himself to an impracticable task. The national and political consciousness of the Hindus is so completely awakened that, unless we could suppose them a community of passionless philosophers, each stage towards their autonomy must needs produce a call for one stage more. The law-maker proclaiming principles somewhat hastily deduced from English precedents, and much too far-reaching for the conditions under which he works in India, would almost certainly be taken off his feet, carried away in a current of specious reasoning and popular enthusiasm which he had no means of resisting, but for the pride of race and the quick sensibility to their own interests which make the English jealously watchful over their privileges. These feelings act as a useful brake on the precipitation into which able men might be drawn by honourable ambition and philanthropy. The legislator has to take account of them, for on reflection he perceives that he and his countrymen are lost if once they lose touch of one another's hands, and that on the other hand the cry that begins with humanity and justice tends even more rapidly amongst Asiatics than amongst Europeans to end in selfishness and unreason. If the Government momentarily sets aside these considerations they are certain to be pressed home upon it in the course of any important legislation ; and then come retraction of pledges, clumsy compromises, and a general irritation that checks the progress towards equilibrium in a natural relation for an indefinite time. It is by winning over the English in India to reforms that they can be made at once stable and effectual and worthy of the Imperial rule. The English bring with them a birthright which they cannot think they have forfeited because their countrymen have gained the position of rulers over some millions of Asiatics. They know intuitively the ultimate identity between themselves and these rulers in interest and even in existence. Their prejudices therefore should be studied in all that touches their pride even more than in what affects their interests. If there is a positive need to subject them to some distasteful measure the operation of that measure should be represented in its mildest aspect rather than made a theme for self-glorification. The legislative changes in the relations of different classes of the community should take the form of levelling up rather than of dragging down. To make picked men amongst the subject nations Roman citizens was for many ages found inoffensive, and a continual source of strength of Roman polity. A pretended equalization of classes through dissembled motives of policy led to general degradation, and made the Roman name contemptible even to barbarians.

The "Ilbert Bill" was the central point and characteristic measure of its promoter's legislative activity. In supporting the Bengal Tenancy Act he worked on materials laboriously and ably gathered to his hand ; but in mastering the details of this difficult and unfamiliar subject Mr. Ilbert showed the mental vigour and pliability of an accomplished scholar and advocate. The perpetually recurring land question he has had to consider in several phases, and Oude and Assam will, it may be hoped, benefit long and much from the wisdom and skill which he brought to bear on their tenures. In some other instances, it may be feared, he has allowed himself to be pushed more or less off his intellectual balance by men of more vulgar and self-assertive character. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in its latest form has committed the Government to a complete desertion of sound economical principles. It has shut up the fountain of enterprise, and made the security or insecurity of the most necessary transactions throughout the Bombay Presidency dependent on the whim of the Executive. Lord Reay is a sound economist, but the archives of his Secretariat show but too well how rare are his accomplishments. Bad economic legislation is like the toper's course of drams. One measure follows another, and each has its justification for the victim of bad practices until the mischief becomes irreparable, and the better elements of character are destroyed. Fortunately the prosperity of a country is the joint result of many forces, and no amount of grandmotherly legislation will quite paralyse the play of the economical instincts and forces.

The administrative work which now devolves on the Law Member of the Government of India is very considerable both in quantity and importance. Legal and semi-legal questions are continually arising on which it is necessary that he should give a prompt and safe opinion. For this branch of his duties Mr. Ilbert's previous experience admirably fitted him. As the law-adviser of some of the public boards in England he had grown familiar with many questions which in a slightly varied shape recur from time to time in India. He had many examples stored in his capacious memory, and had become fertile in expedients through ample practice. He has always been disposed to take a generous view, to support the weak in their appeal to the strong, and by manifesting sympathy to win it. He has thus well earned the universal affection of the native community which attends him as he leaves our shores. His antagonists have no reason to bear him malice, and we take it for granted that they bear him none. All alike respect his magnanimity. When Mr. Ilbert was named as Law Member of the Government of India, there were probably not fifty persons in the country who had even heard of his existence. Those University men who knew of his brilliant career at Oxford could feel no misgivings as to his intellectual capacity, but to the majority even of them he had been lost for many years in those obscure recesses of the law which in England hide and absorb so much of ability and promise. To-day he is on the eve of his departure from our shores, an object of much true admiration and respect. His name has become one of the best known in England as well as in India. Forced almost unconsciously upon an enterprise which was mistakenly regarded as a great thing, he has achieved at least something ; and in success and failure alike he has shown those high qualities which are the crown and flower of the cultivated English character. In his sense of the universal appreciation of his mental powers and patriotic patience the retiring legislator, with his quiet habits and fine sensibility, will find a truer satisfaction than in any set demonstration of admiration and gratitude. These demonstrations are not indeed to be despised. He who contemns them shows himself no statesman and but half a philosopher ; but the tranquil consciousness of worthy and unselfish sympathy is the enduring prize of him who has played a high and hard part well in the face of history.

Some at least of Mr. Ilbert's legislative work will, it may be expected, take a permanent and honourable place in the law of India. In perfection of workmanship it would be hard to surpass it ; in substance, when he has trodden on familiar ground, as for instance in the Bankruptcy Bill, which he leaves to his successor, it is equally admirable. Where guidance failed or was misleading he has shown that he could err ; but his aims have always been high and just ; and for every step taken he had a reason to give beyond that pride in their own intellectual offspring which is the faith of bureaucrats thrust into the position of statesmen. He has added something, and as much as was presently needed, to the growing structure of Anglo-Indian institutions, and has insisted on principles which must in time make way. The influence of English law on the social and political life of the people of India is a subject which though frequently touched on has never been thoroughly treated. It will be found by the philosophic investigator of some centuries hence to have been far-reaching and penetrating beyond almost any other impression made by our Empire on native thought and character. In every corner of the country private disputes in which the interests and the passions of members of every class are deeply concerned are daily disposed of by reference to the principles of English law. These are even brought in and allowed to operate in a multitude of cases to which they have no proper application, and questions of Hindu adoption or Mahomedan succession are frequently disposed of by reference to maxims borrowed from our wholly alien system. The ultimate court of appeal sitting at Westminster puts forward not a few propositions as palpable elements of the law of nature which are in fact no more than crude generalizations of insular rules. Yet generally the grounds of decision throughout the series of courts hang together with a fair degree of logical consistency. They strike some chords of moral equity, and being sure not to be wholly arbitrary or unreasonable they are accepted in the general consciousness which makes the common law of the people. A great though gradual and silent conversion is thus effected, and the mass of the natives of India come almost unconsciously to regard a great part of their proprietary and social relations virtually from the stand-point of the English law. The Codes introduced by successive Law Members of the Government of India have immensely furthered the same process. It is impossible to read the Specific Relief Act, or the Trusts Act, without seeing that they are essentially digests or generalizations of English Chancery cases. The Indian Succession Act is absolutely English in conception, though un-English in particular provisions. The Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure settle not only the essential ethical conceptions of the Indian people, but also their political rights, by reference to English standards. Studying them side by side with the cognate English law native lawyers can see whence their balanced safeguards of civil liberty have been derived. They can see too where they fail to confer the political liberty that makes every Englishman an active member of the State. The points of divergence are clearly marked ; the variations invite questions that must be plainly and satisfactorily answered ; and herein lies the basis of the future political condition of India. Whether it suits the English people or not, their system of political thought—of the proper relations of the subject to the Government—is diffused daily by the law courts as by the colleges, and on a much larger scale. In the revolutions of the time to come some parts of this may be lost, but much, it may be anticipated, will remain ; and the special civilization of England will thus influence the self-development of India—supposing India is left to self-development—as the Roman law and institutions have swayed European society long after the Roman Empire had passed away, and down even to our own day. There is thus a great work going on beside the noisy agitations in which personal conceit and ambition play so large a part. Identifying himself with the system to which he has been dedicated, Mr. Ilbert may well be satisfied that his abilities and high purposes have not been thrown away. There seems some ground for fearing that a principle of selection on English party grounds, which operated but slightly in his own case, will come more largely into play in the future, but his immediate successor was in his earlier days a man of real as well as of popular abilities. In his long absence from India Mr. Scoble is understood to have gained much political experience and not to have forgotten much law. It is to be hoped that he will carry on the work of his successor, if not without some variation of detail, yet with a general continuity of principle and with an equally fervent desire to promote the honour of his own country and the welfare of its great dependency.

THE suicide of Frederick Archer, the celebrated jockey, would be inexplicable on any theory which connects human contentment with exceptional prosperity. A sporting paper, in recently calculating his yearly income, could estimate it at no lower figure than twelve thousand pounds per annum. He was reported to be worth a hundred thousand pounds, for he not only made much, but he had the good sense to take care of what he got. He had a phenomenally successful career, and he merited it. Although he was probably not a better all round horseman than Cannon, or a better judge of pace and a better finisher than Fordham, he had the rare and valuable knack of almost invariably starting off well, and, after securing a good position in the race, of steadying his horse and reserving its full energies for the proper time. He was one of the tallest jockeys on the turf, being quite five feet ten inches, and he rode very light until the last two or three years ; but of late his lowest weight has been about 8st. 8lbs., at which weight he rode Ormonde in the Champion Stakes on the 14th of last month, declaring some three lbs. overweight. He received his education in Mathew Dawson's stable, and he married a daughter of the old trainer. The record of his successes leads off with five Derbys—on Silvio in 1877, on Bend Or in 1880, on Iroquois in 1881, on Melton in 1885, and on Ormonde in the present year. He also won the Two Thousand Guineas on Atlantic in 1874, on Charibert in 1879, on Galliard in 1883 ; on Paradox in 1855 ; and on Ormonde in 1886 ; the One Thousand Guineas on Spinaway in 1875 and on Wheel of Fortune in 1879 ; the Oaks, on Spinaway in 1875, on Janette in 1878, and on Lonely in 1885 ; the St. Leger on Silvio in 1877, on Janette in 1878, on Iroquois in 1881, on Melton in 1885, and on Ormonde in 1886. This is a unique and wonderful record. Confidence in "Archer up" was almost unbounded, and it was justified by a list of successes almost past mentioning in all the most important handicaps. Archer was a very young man—he was under thirty—in comparison with others, except the Barretts, who have obtained anything like his fame, and his death leaves a very perceptible blank, for he was a first-rate jockey and something more, and had a host of friends, amongst whom the foremost was the Earl of Rosebery.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

THE political dulness of the present season is exceedingly welcome to the English people generally, and the *Spectator* well expresses the almost universal feeling when it says that the public is devoutly grateful to eminent politicians for their forbearance in not making speeches, and that it would have been a good thing if leading articles also had ceased to be produced for the present. This is an excellent idea. Why should there not be a political recess for the newspapers as well as for members of Parliament ? What a relief it would be if the *Times* could make its appearance for a week or two without its usual tale of leading articles. But newspapers are the slaves of conventionalism, and the necessity of having a fixed number of leading articles, whether there is anything to write about or not, has become a law of their being. Lord Rosebery would have done wisely to set out for India without breaking the silence which John Bright very wisely says ought to be observed by all Liberals who desire the restoration of unity in their party. The late Foreign Secretary is far too shrewd a man not to be well aware that Mr. Gladstone has, in John Bright's words, made "a very grievous mistake which has ruined the party, and that his recent display of perverse constancy in trying to force Home Rule upon constituencies which regard it with ever-increasing dislike and contempt has destroyed the last chance he had of ever regaining power. Gladstonism is dead as an active political force in England, though it seems still to retain a few faithful disciples among the professors and educated natives of Bombay. I sincerely hope that these gentry will leave poor Lord Rosebery alone when he reaches your city, and not ask him to give them an address on the virtues of the saint of Hawarden. It must have gone very much against the grain with him to have to hold forth this week about the one indispensable duty of Liberals being to follow a leader who has already plunged them into the deepest of quagmires. His reason must have recoiled from the absurdity of such advice, though his feeling of personal loyalty to the member for Midlothian compelled him to utter it. Let him now be permitted to shake off the old man of the sea for a time, and to find more profitable occupation in studying the Indian currency question. I could wish for my own part that Lord Randolph Churchill had prolonged his holiday for a few weeks instead of coming home to address the gathering of delegates at the National Union Conference in Bradford on Tuesday next. Nobody wants a great speech from him just now, and it would have been better if he could have left his very elastic Dartford programme alone, till it has been discussed sufficiently to let him see what portions of it can be enlarged and what should be cut down. As he has pledged himself to speak, he can hardly refuse to accept the challenge of Mr. Chaplin, who has put his finger on the two weak points, as most Conservatives think, in the programme, the want of clearness in defining within what limits the Conservative Government intends to restrict its adoption of the agricultural proposals of Mr. Jesse Collings, and the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the *clôture*, pure and simple, must be passed by the House of Commons, relying on "the wisdom and the tact" of the Government not to put it in force unnecessarily. I have never myself construed Lord Randolph's statement of land policy to mean that the Government seriously contemplates authorizing local boards to acquire land at a low valuation, and become the landlords of a large number of small tenancies. I am convinced that nine-tenths of the Conservative party would refuse to vote for any scheme of this kind ; and I believe that Lord Randolph was only thinking of allotments when he made the remarks which have been interpreted by Liberal critics as indicating his complete conversion to the views of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Collings on the land question. As to the *clôture*, which the Conservatives opposed so vehemently and so successfully four years ago, it is simply absurd to suppose that private members on either side of the House would ever abdicate their rights and duties as representatives of the people by placing freedom of debate at the mercy of the Government of the day. The loquacity and irrelevance of Irish members are an abominable nuisance ; but we would rather bear this ill than give up that right of free speech which forms the very essence of Parliamentary government. No Ministry can be trusted with power to close a debate whenever a bare majority of the House thinks that no more ought to be said. If Lord Randolph really had any expectation that the House would place in his hands a power it refused to entrust to Mr. Gladstone in this matter, the very decided language of his warmest admirer, the *Times* newspaper, must by this time have undeceived him.

Things seem really to have taken a turn for the better in Ireland. The lawless spirit which has demoralized the peasantry in some parts of the country cannot be speedily eradicated, and we still hear from time to time of savage and disgraceful outrages. But both landlords and tenants are for the most part showing a conciliatory spirit which has nearly driven the National League to despair. It is generally believed that the majority of the small farmers will not dream of accepting the advice given them by *United Ireland* to pay such rent as they think they can spare, if the landlord refuses it, into the hands of League officials. This scheme, besides, would bring the agents who worked it within the clutches of the law, as parties to a conspiracy for swindling the landlord out of his just dues. On the whole, the prospect is a good one that the law will this winter be able to hold its own in Ireland ; and a success of this kind would put an end, once and for all, to the tyrannical influence now enjoyed by Mr. Parnell.

There is no abatement of the disquietude caused by the state of foreign affairs. The newest feature of the situation is the formally announced agreement of Russia and Turkey as to the policy to be pursued in Bulgaria. What a bitter satire this coalition forms on the sanguine belief held by enthusiasts some years ago that Russia was really in earnest in her professed desire to liberate the Bulgarians from the Turkish yoke and make them a free people. The policy of Russia will never be understood till its motive power is seen to be an exclusive regard for her own interests. The sinister combination of the old and new oppressors of Bulgaria will have to be met by something stronger than mere words by the Powers representing European peace and civilisation, if Bulgaria is not to sink back again into her former enslaved condition. Unfortunately, there are signs that Austria is waiting upon England, and England upon Austria, and that neither will act before it is too late. It is impossible to disregard the persistent rumours that France has intrigued with Russia to raise the question of the occupation of Egypt again, with the intention of taking England off his hands. The sooner this country is ready to fight, the better for her own interests and for those of Europe. If we were thoroughly prepared for war, no one would venture to attack us ; and it is not a little discouraging to be told this week by the Commander-in-Chief of our army that English officers know nothing of outpost duty. This is a pleasant piece of information to supplement Lord Charles Beresford's account of the inefficient organisation of the Navy.

The death of General Macpherson is most sincerely mourned in England, and it has revived gloomy apprehensions as to the settlement of affairs in Burma. But the acceptance by Sir F. Roberts of the chief command ought to dispel all fears. Sir F. Roberts is both skilful and lucky ; and, besides, no one can dare to disregard his recommendations or refuse to let him take whatever steps seem right for the purpose of pacifying the country. We shall thus get rid of that evil of divided councils which has brought such discredit on the administration of Upper Burma. The English newspapers are at last turning upon Sir C. Bernard, and reproaching him with his conspicuous failure to put things right. But it is time to put the saddle on the right horse. Lord Dufferin had *carte blanche* from the Home Government to do what he thought right, and he must be held responsible for the original appointment as head of the civil administration of the conquered province of a man who was notoriously opposed to the policy of annexation, and for his continuance in that office after his incompetency had been clearly demonstrated. Unless things soon improve, people will begin to suspect that Lord Dufferin's reputation, like that of Lord Lytton, has been gained by his literary abilities rather than by his talents as an administrator. There can be no doubt that the mess we have made of things in Burma, following upon the long series of military failures which have dishonoured the name of England during the last ten years, must have had an appreciable effect in shaking the confidence of the natives of India in the prestige and good fortune of Englishmen. Such deplorable incidents as the refusal of the police in two different places to follow their English officers and put down rioting between Musulmans and Hindus prove that we are rapidly drawing nearer to that millennium desired by all true Radicals when an Englishman will have no more influence in India than an ordinary native of that country. We have ceased to believe in ourselves as a superior race, and we ought not to feel surprised if the people of India, taking us at our word, now look upon their English rulers as no better than themselves.

I am sorry to hear that Lord Iddesleigh, entrenching himself behind a formidable array of precedents, has refused to allow Sir Richard Burton to retire from the Consular service on full pension. Sir Richard's many friends are now joining in an urgent appeal to the Prime Minister to put either his name or that of his wife, who is herself a successful authoress, on the Civil List for a literary pension of £300 a year. No Englishman of our time better deserves such a recognition of his services to English literature. Sir Richard Burton is a man of rare genius, who is an honour to his age and country.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.—Barometer continues falling rapidly in the Madras Presidency and a large portion of Bombay ; the fall is greatest in Madras, amounting to three-tenths. The storm has apparently undergone a further considerable development, affecting winds all over the peninsula north to north-east. Winds prevailing in the Deccan plateau, Konkan,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The relations between England and Turkey, which of late have not been as satisfactory as usual, are now more cordial.

It is announced that Rustem Pacha during his recent visit to London did not ask Lord Iddesleigh to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British, as has been stated in some quarters.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The *Republique Francaise* states that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London has suggested to Lord Salisbury that a date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the British.

SUICIDE OF ARCHER, THE JOCKEY

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Fred Archer, the celebrated jockey, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver whilst in the delirium of fever.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The statement made by the *Republique Francaise* that M. Waddington had suggested to Lord Salisbury that a date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt by the British is declared to be inaccurate.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 8.

The Prefect of Bourgas has declined to comply with the demand of the Russian Consul that M. Nabokoff, the leader of the late revolt there, be released.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, is parleying with the Porte respecting the election of a Prince of Bulgaria in the place of Prince Alexander.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA IN BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 8, NIGHT.

A Russian man-of-war has arrived at Bourgas, having twelve hundred Russian Infantry of the line on board.

THE VICEROY AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 9.

The Viceroy this afternoon opened the new State Hospital, built at a cost of two lakhs, containing fifty-six beds.

The Gaekwar, in addressing Lord Dufferin, said:—"I thank you for your presence here to-day, and for the countenance your Excellency has given to our endeavours to improve the city of Baroda. We need encouragement, for the task before us is a long and tedious one, which has hitherto been confined to the supply of drinking water and Lakshmi Vila's Palace. The College, the Public Park, the public offices, schools, dispensaries, and cavalry lines, outside, instead of inside the town, have, it is true, been constructed, but what I look forward to most is the broadening of our streets, and, let us hope, with the spontaneous assistance of the inhabitants, some improvement in style and solidity of our ordinary shops and dwellings. I must also remind my subjects that it is not in Baroda alone that public works are being pushed on. Much is being done in the districts, and with pleasure I to-day notice the rapid progress of the Mehsana-Vadnagar line, one only, let us hope, of the many railway branches of the future. This hospital will bear the honoured name of her Excellency, in order that this auspicious visit may for ever be recorded, and Lady Dufferin's exertions in the cause of the women of India may be gratefully remembered in Baroda."

The Viceroy replied as follows:—"On my own part I desire to offer your Highness my most sincere and grateful thanks for the kind and considerate thought which has induced you to allow Lady Dufferin's name to be connected with this admirable institution. It is a matter of great regret both to me and to her that the unfortunate illness of her son should have prevented her being present. On behalf of myself and the ladies and gentlemen who have the pleasure of being your guests on this occasion, I desire to return our most hearty thanks for the privilege you have accorded us of witnessing one of the most interesting and satisfactory ceremonies which can well be imagined, namely, the opening of this magnificent hospital for the sick and infirm. Although your Highness, with a modesty which well characterises you, has passed in a very light manner over many excellent works of a similar nature which have been constructed under your auspices, all who are inhabitants of this place know that, thanks to the intelligent energy which is being exhibited by their Ruler, few cities and few states have ever made greater progress in everything which tends to ameliorate the social condition of their inhabitants than the City and State over which your Highness so auspiciously and benevolently rules. There is nothing which would have been more grateful to her feelings than to listen to the kind terms in which your Highness has been pleased to allude to her humble efforts to ameliorate the condition of the women of India. I assure you it will be a lasting source of pride to her to remember, after she has returned to her native country, that here in this distant land, beneath the roof of this building which bears her name, her Indian sisters will find relief and solace in their physical sufferings. In conclusion, your Highness, allow me again to thank you, not only in my own name, but on behalf of everyone here present, for the great gratification you have afforded us."

The Viceroy then declared the "Countess Dufferin Hospital" open, and inspected the building.

Afterwards the Viceregal party viewed the State Jewels, and concluded the afternoon by witnessing a grand procession of State elephants, the regular and irregular forces, and attending the vast assembly of school children in the amphitheatre near the new College.

To-night there are miles of illuminations displayed.

A State banquet took place to-night at the Nazar Bagh Palace. The Gaekwar, after proposing the toast of the Queen-Empress, gave the health of Lord Dufferin, and said he was proud to be able to welcome his Excellency as his guest at last. Never before had a Viceroy of India visited their country. The Gaekwar said he gave what expression he could to the feelings of profound satisfaction which moved his family, when they realised the position they held in Imperial India. The greatness and unity of the British Empire had just been signalised in London through the exertions of the Prince of Wales, and his Highness wished to recall with gratitude the name of the Prince who visited Baroda when he himself was still a boy. The Gaekwar tendered the Viceroy his heartiest thanks for his visit, and assured his Excellency it would be remembered as a signal honour and token of regard and friendship for the Baroda State.

The Viceroy, in replying to the toast, expressed extreme satisfaction at making the Gaekwar's personal acquaintance, that satisfaction had been very much enhanced by finding his Highness in the midst of his State discharging those great responsible duties pertaining to his station, with an intelligence, sincerity and conscientiousness beyond all praise. He had seen on every side marks of improvement and progress, magnificent public buildings of great public utility rising in every direction. Every provision was made for the help as well as the gratification of the people, and his Highness, surrounded by a happy and contented population, whose prosperity and personal affection to the Gaekwar it was impossible to mistake or misapprehend.

The Viceroy left Baroda for Bombay to-night.

At Grant Road, Lady Helen Blackwood and Miss Thynne alight for departure by the mail steamer.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

General Roberts arrived here at noon to-day, and was received with the usual ceremony.

REDUCTION OF A SENTENCE.

The Chief Commissioner reduced the sentence passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay on Oo Kah Gyee, honorary magistrate, for cheating, from three years to nine months. This has caused much dissatisfaction in Burma. The evidence in the case was conclusive, and a severe example was undoubtedly necessary.

HEAVY GALE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

There was a heavy gale and rain here, trees being blown down in all directions. The river is rising and floods are anticipated. Shipping operations have been suspended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbella, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

Nov. 9.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla, which left Genoa on the 1st instant, left Suez for Bombay to-day at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. "	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46⅛

Arrival—Inchmornish.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.
Due Cyclone at Coromandel Coast.
The lines between North, South and West of Madras have become interrupted.
Restoration Expected Early.—At present, one line from Bombay to Madras has been restored, and is heavily pressed with traffic. Messages will probably be subjected to a delay of 6 hours.

H. E. THE VICEROY and party were to leave Baroda by a special train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at 1 o'clock this morning on their way to Bombay. The train was to stop at the Anklesar, Nowsaree, and Palghur stations for water. A halt of half-an-hour was to be made at the Damaun Road station for *chota hazri*, at 7 a.m., and of three-quarters-of-an-hour at Bhaydar station for breakfast, at 10-45 a.m. Reaching Sassoon Dock at 1-15 p.m., to-day, railway time, the Viceroy and party embark on board the Indian Government steamer Clive, which will return to Bombay on Saturday afternoon.

THE suit for partition of ancestral property, brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, goes after all before the Privy Council. At the Appeal Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, on behalf of the plaintiff, presented a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Their Lordships accepted the petition and directed the usual notices to the respondents to issue, requiring them within a week to show cause, if any, why leave to appeal to the Privy Council should not be granted.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail-steamer, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley, Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tottenham, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hutchins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Agnew, the Hon. Mr. O'Kenealy, and the Hon. A. Wilson.

H. E. SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, Commander-in-Chief, returns to Bombay from Poona this afternoon, and will take up his residence at the Co-operage, Esplanade.

THE *Building News* contains two double page lithographic illustrations of the Bori Bunder Station—the elevation and the interior of the Booking Hall. Though striking illustrations in some respects, they do much less than justice to Mr. Stevens's beautiful work.

THE Allahabad High Court is occupied this week with two cases of some notoriety. The first, a divorce suit, whose details are familiar by anticipation at Lucknow and Allahabad, comes on on Monday. The other is the trial of Lieutenant Lund, Seaforth Highlanders, at the instance of an up-country bank on charges of cheating.

PRINCIPAL SIR WILLIAM MUIR delivered an address to the students of Edinburgh University on Tuesday, Oct. 20. The number of students he said who frequented the University from India and from the various colonies was remarkable. They had further this year the singular fortune of welcoming from the East a reigning chief—the Thakoor of Gondal—who had quitted his State (to the administration of which he but recently succeeded) in order that by a year of study here he might qualify himself the better for the discharge of his high duties in India.

THE Queen has approved of General the Honourable A. S. Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E., being appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar from the 1st of November, in place of Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B., who will then retire under the age rules. It has been decided that the staff at the station shall be reduced, the duties of Assistant Military Secretary being in future performed by the senior aide-de-camp.

SIR BARTLE FREERE—a keen soldier, says the *World*, who loses no chance of upholding the character of the good stock from which he comes—is among the officers who have accompanied the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to Burma.

"PINK AND PEARL, the Wanderings of Two English Children in India," by Mrs. Frederica Macdonald, the author of "The Iliad of the East," "Nathaniel Vaughan," and other works, will shortly be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It undertakes to describe the ordinary circumstances and influences that make up the life of an English child in India, and to revive the memories and impressions that little Anglo-Indians bring home from the land of their birth.

SIR JOHN GORST'S voyage to India is still a mystery, albeit that some of the papers say it has been given up. The *World's* account of the matter is that he has sailed for Constantinople:—"Sir John Gorst, accompanied by his daughter, left England on Wednesday for Constantinople, and that his intended voyage to India was countermanded, owing to the possibility of an autumn Session; but the latest reports of things in Ireland received by the Government were of so reassuring a character that it is quite possible he will, after all, be able to proceed to his original destination."

THE *Discussao*, a Goa paper, in commenting upon our recent reference to a proposal to reintroduce the regular religious orders into Portuguese India, says:—"We would not have attributed such words to an important and distinguished paper like the *Bombay Gazette*, if we had not seen them in the number quoted above. The Portuguese laws, and above all, the fundamental code of our political organisation, do not prohibit the admission of religious orders. A simple decree extinguished the existing orders against the vote of the State Council, and it is not difficult to create new ones. We do not know why those who are defending the rights of the Padroado should necessarily conform to the unjust law which does not admit those corporations, if such law exists. Happily, however, the *Bombay Gazette* itself implicitly recognises that, with the existence of them, we would have been perfectly able to maintain all the extensive missions of our former ecclesiastical dominion. But we do not agree that the defence of the rights of the Padroado are unreasonable because the Government suppressed the religious orders. If the Government had shown such sums and resources in their income to meet all the expenditure, would these corporations, in a financial point of view, be absolutely necessary? Certainly not."

THE following from the *St. James's Gazette* needs no comment:—"Cricketers are perhaps among the people who have most honour in their own country. Thus it is pretty apparent that, if an English eleven went to India, they would distinguish themselves even less against native clubs than the Parsees distinguished themselves here. It is now plain why the Parsee eleven did not have a chance in this country. They are accustomed to a cricket-field 'wholly covered with weeds and grasses,' and when a fielder is running after the balls sometimes 'a snake comes out and bites him in the leg.' Sometimes, too, he dies of the bite. Thus Indian cricket is more exciting than the game as played in this country. The foremost cricketer in our 'great dependency' is not he who bowls, or bats, or fields the best, but he who can clear long grasses quickest and dodge the snakes. The Indian batsman has to keep one eye on the ball and the other on the outlook for reptiles. No wonder the Parsees did not do great things in England. They had to play the game under novel conditions."

LORD RIPON, says a home paper, has done better than Lord Rosebery. The latter excused himself from saying anything about the new foreign policy on the familiar ground that he no longer had access to official despatches; but Lord Ripon very wisely seized his opportunity to express his approval of the Government's change of front, and at the same time to cross all their t's and dot their i's for them. Wherein the new departure consists is thus concisely explained by Lord Ripon:—"Whatever might have been the case before, at the present moment he ventured to say England had in those events no greater interest than the other Great Powers. Nay, she very distinctly had a less interest than some of those Powers in the occurrences that might take place in those countries. There was a time when Constantinople was considered to be Russia's road to India, but now another road had been opened to that country, and the position of Constantinople, so far as English interests were concerned, was thereby materially affected and altered. How thoroughly these facts are beginning to be appreciated on all sides cannot be shown better than by the fact that what the Liberal ex-Viceroy of India said is echoed by the Tory *Standard*."

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar announces that the Vitu region of East Africa has now been formally handed over by Herr Gustav Denhardt to Captain Rabenhorst and Lieutenant Schmidt, acting for the German Colonial Society, which means to form a "Vitu Trading and Plantation Society" for "exploiting" the territory in question. Very roseate hopes are entertained as to the varied productiveness of the Vitu region; and it is stated that the necessary capital for floating the company has already been privately subscribed, the shareholders being only called upon to pay up 50 per cent.

CARDINAL JACOBINI, Pontifical Secretary of State, following the Pope's instructions, has addressed a circular to the Papal Nuncios abroad directing their attention to the principal political and ecclesiastical questions of the day, and requesting them carefully to cultivate good relations with the different Governments, in order to bring about an improvement of the situation.

MR. M'EWAN, M.P. for the Central Division of Edinburgh, has offered to erect a grand hall for the University at a cost of £50,000.

THE death is announced of Baron Mayer Carl Rothschild, one of the chiefs of the celebrated banking-house of Frankfort. The Baron, who was born in 1820 at Naples, has been suffering for a long time. The malady which carried him off was heart-disease. He succeeded his bachelor uncle at Frankfort, and married his cousin, a daughter of the Baron Rothschild, of London. He leaves six daughters, the eldest of whom is Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, in London. Two others are married to the Rothschilds of Paris, a fourth is the wife of the Prince of Wagram, a fifth of the present Duc de Gramont, while the sixth is unmarried. The deceased was a great connoisseur in art, and had collected in his Frankfort palace a unique collection of various objects, including the celebrated dinner-service by Jamnitzer, worth several million marks. He was much liked by the Emperor William, who, after the annexation of Frankfort, made him a member of the Prussian Upper House. He was the first Jew that ever sat in that Chamber.

IN regard to the telegram we publish to-day, it may be mentioned that the English papers so far back as the 22nd ult. were assured that on the return of the French Ambassador, M. Waddington, to London, he would make representations on behalf of his Government to Lord Iddesleigh regarding the continuance of the British occupation of Egypt. Complete accord, it was stated, existed on this subject between the French Government and the Sultan, and the support of the Russian Government was assured to any action that might be taken by them.

THE St. Andrew's Waterside Mission has carried through its scheme for a hospital at Port Said, notwithstanding the abandonment of the project by the Gordon Memorial Fund. The building, which is to be one-storied and of wood, has been just completed by the contractors, Messrs. Lascelles. It is to be conveyed to Port Said at once, and erected on the site given by the Egyptian Government. Lady Strangford will probably go out to superintend its inauguration. The church is also in process of construction.

A TELEGRAM received at New York from Salisbury, Maryland, states that the business portion of that town has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 dols.

ALL Rugbeians, past and present, will learn with regret that Dr. Jex-Blake has resigned the head mastership of Rugby, after having served thirteen years in the head mastership of the school, a number of years as assistant master, and six years' principalship of Cheltenham, making a total of thirty years of school work. It will be remembered that Dr. Jex-Blake succeeded to the post after the unfortunate régime of Dr. Hayman, who followed Dr. Temple, the present Bishop of London.

A DEPUTATION of Lyons working men presented the Comte de Paris at Vevay, on Sunday, Oct 17, with an embroidered tricolour and an address. The address dwelt on the economic crisis, the increase of taxation, and the apathy of a professedly Liberal and Democratic Government. It described the Prince as the embodiment of the great principles of authority which raise up and strengthen nations, and expressed hopes of his early return as a liberator to the country made great and glorious by his ancestors and so generously endowed by the Duc d'Aumale. The Count, in reply, spoke of monarchy as alone able to restrain agitators, ensure political and religious liberty, restore authority, and give Democratic society a strong Government, ensuring the expansion of trade and the well-being of the artisan. He dwelt on the economic crisis and the means of counteracting it, promised to bring the flag with him whenever he revisited Lyons, and concluded by saying: "It is a supreme consolation, in the bitterness of exile, to be able to draw near France, whom I love with the warmth of the first of patriots and the solicitude of a Sovereign zealous for his country's greatness and glory."

THE Dean of Westminster having received from the secretaries of three Protestant societies a joint protest against permitting the Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey on the festival of Edward the Confessor, has replied that no permission had been given for any exceptional service on the day in question, and that he could not discourage any visitor to the Abbey from offering private prayer or question those at devotion as to the nature and object of their petitions.

MR. BRIGHT has written as follows to Mr. Allard, the secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association, in response to an invitation to attend the meeting next week to present a parting address to Mr. Schnadhorst:—

Melrose, N.B., October 19.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to learn that Mr. Schnadhorst has left Birmingham, where his services have been so great to the Liberal cause. It is well that his friends should mark their great regard for him in the manner now proposed. I must, however, ask to be excused if I do not attend the meeting to which you invite me, and at which I should, I doubt not, be expected to speak without reference to the unhappy circumstances which have caused the removal of Mr. Schnadhorst from Birmingham to London, and without dwelling upon the unfortunate schism in the Liberal party. I do not wish to attack my former friends and to cast blame where I think grievous error has been committed. I can only hope the present clouds may be dispelled, and that our former harmony may be restored. To promote this I think silence for the time is better than speaking, and I therefore prefer to be absent from any public meeting where criticism might be expected from me. I can join heartily in your good wishes for Mr. Schnadhorst and in your regret that he will no longer occupy his eminent position in the public and political life of your great town.—Yours very sincerely,

JOHN BRIGHT.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE manufacture of the new rifles for the French army is proceeding rapidly, and it is stated that the whole of the infantry will be provided with them by next spring. The cost is estimated at four millions sterling.

IT is stated that the Italian War Office has appointed a commission to report upon the proposal to change the present infantry arm of the Italian army, the Vetterli rifle, into a repeater on the Vitali system. Several hundred Vetterli rifles have been so transformed, and will be distributed to twelve different battalions of infantry. There is said to be little doubt that the new weapon will be shortly introduced in the Italian army. The cost of effecting the change is estimated at £400,000.

IT has now been settled that the 1st Army Corps for active service shall be mobilized at Aldershot next year, so far as the artillery, cavalry, and twelve of the line battalions are concerned. The other nine battalions consist of three of the Foot Guards, three of the line at Malta, and three at Gibraltar; and it is not expected that any of these will be taken to Aldershot. Horses are being purchased in considerable numbers to complete the establishment of the seven cavalry regiments, seventeen batteries of artillery and departmental service, which form so large a part of the army corps.

A SOCIETY paper publishes the following:—"For the first time an effort is being made to organize and equip two army corps; and the present state of the plan is neither more nor less than this:—(*a*) Both these corps will be available for foreign service at a few hours' notice. (*b*) Every battalion, battery, or regiment of cavalry will be regulars. (*c*) Every battalion, battery, or regiment of cavalry will have its definite home station assigned to it, and it will concentrate from that station. (*d*) Every battalion unit will have its transport and equipment provided and kept ready at all times; and it will have in its own possession from the beginning full details of how it is to make its journey, and from what port and part of a port it is to embark. (*e*) The constitution of each Army Corps will be precisely as laid down in the new edition of 'the Pocket Book,' with the addition of the Ordnance Store Companies and the Railway Company. So that each of the two Army Corps will consist of, in round numbers, 35,000 men. It will be a new sensation for Englishmen when they find that they have—over and above troops in India and the colonies, militia and volunteers—two army corps of 70,000 men ready for embarkation, and never changing their organization further than by replacing one battalion by its sister battalion, or one battery by another of the same brigade, in turn of home service.

THE Goorkha (says the Lahore paper) is the one native soldier with whom Thomas Atkins fraternizes most readily; but this is no reason why the Goorkha should imitate the more objectionable traits of Thomas's character. On the night of the 2nd, a party of the 5th Goorkhas were about to start for Goorukhpore from Amritsar by the down train. They had lodged their baggage comfortably in the carriage, when a couple of native police, in order to make room for more passengers, began taking it out again. The Goorkhas protested, and from words the argument came to blows, and the native police suffered. At this point a European inspector appeared on the scene, captured a Goorkha, and was walking off with his prisoner, when the rest of the party rescued him. Hereupon the inspector shouted for reinforcements; while the Goorkhas hopped about the platform like angry grasshoppers, and used their fists with great effect on the enemy. Finally three or four men of the Border Regiment interposed in a friendly manner, and soothed the ruffled feathers of the little gamecocks, the train getting under weigh without further trouble. The Goorkhas, of course, carried their *kookries*, but preferred settling their little differences *more Brittanico* with the fist.

MR. C. F. LOWE, writing to the *Times*, says:—"Last year I met four troopers at a railway station. They had just returned from Egypt, where they had formed Lord Wolseley's bodyguard. I asked them whether the alleged jamming was a fact or a fable. They all said it was a fact; and the corporal said, 'What is more, sir, after three or four hours' galloping I have found the service cartridges all to pieces, the bullets, powder, wads, and cases all knocking about loose at the bottom of my pouch. The Egyptians had solid brass cartridges; but what can we do with stuff like that?' What the corporal said was confirmed by his three comrades."

THE NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. F. HANCOCK has been selected by the Government of India to fill from December next the appointment of Director-General of Railways in India; and we published yesterday a resolution in which the Governor in Council of Bombay placed on record his high appreciation of General Hancock's services in all matters connected with the developement of the railway system in the Bombay presidency, and expressed regret at losing an officer of such great ability and experience. General Hancock joined the service as Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, in June 1852, arriving in this country in July 1854. He attained to the rank of Lieutenant the same year; and was attached to the Sappers and Miners, Poona, in the following year. In 1858, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the corps, and in the same year obtained the rank of Captain. In the following year, he was appointed Assistant Engineer, and actiug Executive Engineer of the Poona District. In January 1860, General Hancock was transferred to Bombay, where he held the appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent of Harbour Defences. In May of the same year, he was appointed acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Gujerat. He subsequently held the appointments of acting Executive Engineer in Surat and Broach and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Surat; and later on, of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, North-East Extention, G. I. P. Railway. In March 1863, he was again transferred to Bombay as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. Returning from a two years' furlough to Europe, he was in February 1865 appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and officiating Consulting Engineer for the Vehar Water Works. From 1870 to 1871, in which latter year he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he held the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in addition to those of Under-Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, and Consulting Engineer for Reclamations. Returning from furlough to Europe in December 1874, he resumed charge of the above offices. He had subsequently another furlough to Europe, and was in 1881 appointed Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Branch. From May to November 1883, General Honcock's services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India. He was again placed on special duty under the Government of India from January to March 1884, in which year he obtained the rank of Major-General. In June 1884, he was re-appointed as Chief Engineer, first class, and Joint Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, Bombay. From November 1885 to January 1886, General Hancock has been working in the sister presidency as Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch; and was on special duty in connection with the Frontier Railways in March and April 1886. His prospective promotion to the rank of Director-General of Railways in India will prove a source of gratification to his many friends in this presidency. In Bombay itself, he was as popular a member of society as he was an able officer of the State, and took a prominent part in most public movements. As a Government nominee on the Corporation, he took a warm interest in the municipal affairs of this city; and his professional knowledge and experience proved of great advantage during the discussions regarding the seventeen-lakhs' loan for the new Drainage Works. He was elected chairman of the Corporation in 1877 and again in 1878, and at the end of his term of office in the latter year, the Corporation recorded a special vote of thanks to him for the ability and uniform courtesy with which he had discharged his duties. General Hancock was also a member of the Town Council in 1877 and 1878, in which years Mr. J. M. Maclean, now Member of Parliament for Oldham, was its chairman.

MEDICAL DEGREES OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following petition by the students of the Grant Medical College has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

That your petitioners are the present students of the Grant Medical College.

That after they will have passed a certain number of University examinations, they will be entitled to the first medical degree known by the designation of *Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery*.

Your petitioners believe that this designation for the first medical degree of this University is likely to to be and sometimes actually is confounded with a mere license granted by Colleges and Licensing bodies.

Your petitioners have, moreover, learnt with regret and disappointment that in some particular instances medical graduates of the Bombay University have actually been put at a disadvantage, simply because the designation for their medical degree is L. M. & S. and perference has frequently been given to medical graduates of other Universities the designation for the medical degree of which is *Bachelor of Medicine*.

Your petitioners are humbly of opinion that the designation of L. M. & S. for the first mdical degree of this University is a misnomer and an anomaly, as it is alien to the proper province and beneath the dignity of an University to grant licenses.

Your petitioners submit that the standard of medical and scientific studies required by this University for the first medical degree is as high as that exacted by some Universities of the British Empire for the degree of M. B., while compared with the standard of studies of many other Universities for the same degree it is even higher.

Your petitioners further submit that by the addition some time ago of the subject of the Mechanics of Solids and Fluids to the already existing curriculum of medical studies, the standard of medical and scientific studies required by this University has been brought almost on a level with that required by some of the best Universities for the degree of M. B.

Your petitioners further submit that the standard of extra professional studies required by the University for the first medical degree is decidedly superior both in quality and quantity to that required by the General Medical Council for licenses granted by Colleges and Licensing bodies, while compared with that required by several Universities of the British Empire for the degree of M. B. it is fully equal in quality and quantity if not in kind.

In support of the statements contained in the last three preceding paragraphs of this petition your petitioners crave leave to refer to the tabular summary of professional and extra professional studies hereto annexed.

Your petitioners, moreover, believe that by rejecting the proposition brought before it sometime ago to the effect that the passing of the Previous Examination in Arts be made compulsory for admission into the examination for the first medical degree, the Senate has declared that it does not see any necessity for raising the present standard of extra professional studies required for the first medical degree.

The Senate has, moreover, lately passed the scheme for the Final School Examination, and there is a likelihood of a great change being made in the existing curriculm of studies at present required for the Matriculation Examination. If any change in the extra professional studies required for the first medical degree be deemed necessary by the Senate, your petitioners believe that it may be considered on that occasion.

Your petitioners therefore pray that in the present advanced state of medical education in the Presidency and for the status and in the interests of the medical profession, your petitioners' humble request, viz., "that the designation for the first medical degree be changed from L. M. and S. into M. B." be granted.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

MEETING OF THE GREAT SOBRANJE.

WHEN the last mail left England the Bulgarian Government had decided that the Great Sobranje should be convoked on the 27th ult., the decree summoning the deputies to assemble on that day having been signed by the Council of Regency on Saturday evening, Oct. 16. It was believed that the representatives of England, Italy, Austria-Hungary would attend the opening of the session, whereas Germany and France would be represented by consular secretaries. General Kaulbars caused the Prefect of Philippopolis to be informed on Tuesday, Oct. 19, that the Russian Government did not recognize as legal the recent elections to the Sobranje. Meantime, according to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the Porte communicated a protest to the Great Powers against the election of Roumelian deputies to the Sobranje. As these members have not taken their seats no illegality has yet been committed, but if they were to join in the election of a Prince the election might certainly be called invalid. There was lately a difference of opinion among the Bulgarian Ministers as to the summoning of Roumelian members. As to the lawfulness, however, of such summons, before or after the election of a Prince, no question can seriously be raised. So long as the Organic Statute has not been revised, the Prince of Bulgaria, or the Regency reigning in his stead, has the right to take what administrative measures may seem expedient to him or it for the good of the province. The Bulgarian might object to let the Roumeliots legislate on their affairs, and if they did so the Regency could not disregard the objection without violating the Constitution. But so long as all parties, including the Zankoff faction, desire the Roumeliots to sit with them, the Regency is justified in summoning the Roumeliots. It is not constitutionally boun[d] by anything which these members may vote; but, being vested with discretionary powers as to the administration of Roumelia, it has the right to say that it wishes to be advised by chosen delegates of Roumelia in all matters which concern that province. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna, however, reports that nothing is known there of any question being raised by the Porte as to the validity of the Sobranje elections. Nor have the Austrian Government taken any step which can justify the assertion of the *Moscow Gazette* that they do not recognize the Regency. It is, on the contrary, fully acknowledged in Vienna (says the *Daily Teleyraph's* correspondent) that the Bulgarian Government have secured fair and equitable elections for the Sobranje.

WHO SHALL BE PRINCE?

After the verification of the elections, the Great Sobranje were to open *pourparlers* with the Powers and the Porte in view of selecting a new Sovereign for Bulgaria. The *Politische Correspondenz* is informed from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has received assurances from all the Powers that they would not favour Prince Alexander's re-election, nor sanction his reinstatement if he were elected. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who is now mentioned as likely to be a candidate, is the youngest son of the late Prince Agustus and the Princess Clementine d' Orleans, and a nephew of the reigning Duke and of the late Prince Consort. His name is to appear, however, only in the event of its receiving the approval of the Powers. Germany, of course, will not object if he is chosen by them, but his candidature meets with no great enthusiasm in Berlin, as Prince Bismarck is averse to any candidate with a German name. Among other names suggested is that of Prince Miguel of Braganza, besides half-a-dozen others whose candidature is hardly put forward with serious intentions. Russia (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*), has not failed to intimate that she will not accept the Prince chosen by the Great Sobranje, because she holds that body illegal; and Germany, if not Austria, will, to please Russia, take the same view.

On Monday, Oct. 18, it was reported that the representatives of the nation were inclined to think the best course would be to confer upon the Chief Regent or on the Council of Regency full sovereign powers during the interregnum. Such a measure, it is thought, would be calculated materially to strengthen the position of Bulgaria abroad, and to restore confidence at home by cutting the ground away from under Russian intrigues. On Tuesday night the Sophia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed that, in consequence of the difficulties attending the choice of a Prince, the project of nominating a temporary Governor-General was mooted in Government circles. English advice was being given, it was said, in favour of this solution. Unfortunately, it is not more easy to select a Governor than a Prince. It has been suggested that the Powers might be less liable to disagree if a candidate were chosen outside the circle of royal families, and several names of distinguished individuals are therefore being discussed, among them those of the Belgian general, Brialmont, who fortified Bucharest.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

There has been in circulation in St. Petersburg alarming rumours as to the imminence of a Russian or Turkish occupation of Bulgaria, which the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* was inclined to attribute the panic on the St. Petersburg Exchange. In Berlin, however, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News* in that capital, the complete uncertainty of the political situation was beginning on Sunday, Oct. 17, to cause serious apprehensions of a recourse to arms. On Monday evening there appeared in the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna a semi-official letter from St. Petersburg, announcing a new departure of Russian policy in Bulgaria. The substance of the letter is as follows:—

Russia will not actively intervene in the Balkan, unless she is distinctly solicited to do so by the Bulgarian people. Such a request would, of course, justify an occupation of the principality and prevent foreign complications. Meanwhile Russia must remain passive, except in so far as she may be able to frustrate the plans for the reinstatement of Prince Alexander. She is not bound to tolerate the complete annihilation of her influence for ever in the principality. The Russian Government is convinced that plans to that effect were being fostered by the Powers opposed to her. If they succeed, Prince Alexander would make himself an independent ruler, and England would find no difficulty in acquiring the Sultan's consent to a real union of the Two Bulgarias. The Russian Government, however, cherishes the hope by a just and peaceful attitude to prevent Europe sanctioning a state of things on which the St. Petersburg Cabinet has so far placed its veto. The occupation might serve others as a pretext for a a policy the triumph of which would be equivalent to the paralysis of Russia. This empire, on the contrary, wants to keep her hands free and her forces unimpaired, in order to regain lost ground in the Balkan Peninsula, and to play a paramount part in the immediate future among the Powers of Europe. Jealousy, fear, and greed deprive Russia for the present of international help in surmounting the crisis.

In sum (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) this declaration only means that Russian intrigues in Bulgaria will be slackened for a while or be carried on deeper underground than now. On Tuesday, Oct. 19, the Berlin feeling was in favour of peaceful issues; but the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* saw no perceptible improvement there in the situation. Although the Russian occupation may be deferred (he wrote), there is as much chance of another revolution in Bulgaria, which this time would not be limited to Sophia, as there is of a reconciliation with the Czar. At all events, the balance is not at present in favour of the latter. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, however, reported that the press of the Austrian capital was unanimous in considering the danger of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria, and consequently the imperilling of the peace of Europe, to have passed until at least next spring. Politicians assigned the turn in the attitude of Russia to two chief reasons. The first was the enormous difficulties attendant on landing, say, 50,000 men, at Varna or Burgas; the second, which weighed more with the Czar personally, was the assurance received from different quarters that Prince Alexander would not be re-elected.

FURTHER RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

Meantime Russia was prosecuting her underground operations with increasing diligence. The Philippopolis correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Monday evening, Oct. 18, as follows:—

For several days past numerous Russian agents have been arriving here, coming via Sophia, and have been travelling in every direction in the province of Eastern Roumelia, especially the departments of Khaskoi, Bazardjik, and Philippopolis, distributing money among the peasants, and inviting them, in the Czar's name, to unite in upsetting the present Government, Regency and Ministry included. These official conspirators against the established authorities of the country have, however, taken little by their pains. Nineteen of them, consisting of persons of Montenegrin and Macedonian as well as Russian nationality, were yesterday arrested by the police, and conducted to the other side of the frontier. According to the depositions of accomplices, there is another great pl

ity to mention, much as I could wish to do so." The Bulgarian Government is meantime negotiating for a loan in the usual way.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LAND WAR: PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

United Ireland lays down for the Irish tenantry a "plan of campaign," the chief features of which are as follows :—

On each estate a committee should be elected to take charge of the half-year's rent of each tenant, should the landlord refuse it. Every man should pledge himself to abide by the decision of the majority to hold no communication with the landlord or agent, except in the presence of the body of tenantry, to accept no settlement for himself not given to every tenant; but holders of town parks who are shopkeepers may be exempted, as a judgment against them may mean ruin. On gale-day the tenantry should proceed to the rent-office in a body; and if the agent refuses to see them in a body they should not confer with him individually, but depute the chairman to acquaint him of the reduction they require. No offer to accept rent on account should be agreed to; and, should the agent refuse, every tenant must hand to the managing committee the half-year's rent he tendered to the agent. To prevent any attempt at a garnishee, this money should be deposited by the managing committee with some reliable person not known to any but the members. This estate fund should be absolutely at the disposal of the managing committee for the purposes of "the fight," and should be applied to relieve the evicted tenants; but not one penny is to go in law costs except to defend a tenant who retakes possession of his house. Any tenant settling before the majority agree to do so to forfeit his contribution. The National League is to guarantee that, should the trustees of the estate fund prove dishonest, it will make good the money and continue the grant to tenants, as it will also do when the fund has been expended, or so diminished as not to suffice for the demands on it.

Elaborate instructions are then given as to the means of opposing the landlord when he resorts to ejectment :—

Every legal obstacle that can delay eviction is to be resorted to, and after an eviction all tenants are to assemble to build a hut for the evicted tenant, the Land League wooden huts being too expensive; and the cattle should be sold before the judgment is executed. The sale of a farm is not of so much consequence, as the farm is bound to come back to its owner on better terms than he first held it. But if a man has very valuable interest in his farm, he can place it beyond the sheriff's power by mortgaging it to some one to whom he owes money. At the sheriff's sale the cattle or farm should be run up to their utmost price against the emergency men, and, if possible, left on their hands; and farms should be bid for by "men of straw," who would ask the sheriff for time to pay. When tenants retake possession the whole family must be prepared to go to gaol each in turn for the trespass. Full publicity is to be given to eviction, that the farms may be left severely alone. Finally, no landlord should get one penny of the rent anywhere or on any part of his estate wherever situated so long as he has one tenant unjustly evicted.

United Ireland, commenting on this plan, says that it comes from one whose name, sufferings, and experience command the confidence of the Irish race. It is simple, lawful, and irresistible.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE TO EVICTION.

An attempt was made on Monday, Oct. 18, to evict Timothy Hurley from his holding at Castleview, three miles from Clonakilty. A stubborn resistance was offered to the bailiffs, and they were ultimately compelled to withdraw without executing the ejecting decree, although they were protected by a force of thirty police. It was estimated that 2,000 persons assembled to witness the eviction. The constabulary were drawn up in line in front of the dwelling to keep off the crowd, but the resistance came from another point. When the bailiffs approached the house they were suddenly met with a fusillade of stones and brickbats from the windows in the upper storey of the building. Between twenty and thirty men had evidently been employed to defend the place. The tenant appeared at the windows, and declared he was prepared to pay a fair rent, but that the landlord would not treat with him, and he was determined to defend his house to the death. This sentiment was loudly cheered by the spectators, who were in evident sympathy with the tenant, and urged on the resistance. The bailiffs attempted to effect an entrance through a window. Boiling water was thrown upon them and they were compelled to retreat. They forced an entrance through the door, and the sheriff's deputy, a man named Cambridge, was struck on the shoulder by a heavy stone which was rolled down from above. On entering the house it was found that the staircases had been removed and holes made in the lofts and floors. Iron bolts, stones, weights, and pieces of masonry were coming down in showers while the bailiffs attempted to remove the furniture, and similar missiles were projected from the windows. Some of the police were struck, and nearly all the bailiffs received some hurt. The police-inspector's threats to fire upon those in the house were received with defence. His force was preparing to fire when two of the local clergymen, who had been sent for, arrived, and advised Hurley and his party to desist. Hurley said he would not harm the police, but would defend his house from the bailiffs. Considering it a hopeless task to proceed further in the face of the elaborate arrangements that had been made for resistance, the bailiffs decided to abandon the eviction, and withdrew under the protection of the police.

A quantity of dynamite was discovered on Tuesday night at Hurley's house. A police patrol saw from their ambush a man whom they recognized as Hurley deposit something in a ditch behind his house. The man walked off, and so examinning the place the police found two parcels, one containing dynamite cartridges and percussion caps and the other a fuse. Subsequently two carts drove up with trees in them—evidently to be used in obstructing the approach to the house in the event of a further attempt at eviction. The police arrested five men who were in the carts, and they afterwards apprehended Hurley and another man. At Clonakilty on Wednesday Hurley was charged with having explosives in his possession, and the other six men were charged with stealing timber. They were all remanded. Hurley was kept in custody, but the others were admitted to bail.

"IF THE GOVERNMENT PROVE FIRM."

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes to the *Times* from the Kildare-street Club, Dublin, says :—"The following is an extract from a letter written within the last few days by a gentleman living in a southern county in Ireland to a relative in Dublin. The writer is a Roman Catholic and bears an old Irish name. He is a justice of the peace, and one of the oldest grand jurors in his county. The locality of which he writes has been so notorious that I regret I cannot give its name, but as the letter was not intended for publication—a fact which enhances its value—I am not at liberty to do so. I may mention, however, that while the farmers there are as well-to-do as any in Ireland, they, until lately, obeying the orders of the National League, were among the foremost to retain the payment of rent. It is gratifying to find that a better spirit prevails among them now, and that there is every prospect of law and order being restored if—but there never was so much virtue in an "if" :—' Thanks for sending me the *Times*. The article you directed my attention to is excellent. Despite the paid croakers of the League, the farmers here and in all my surroundings look on them now as humbugs and impostors. The League established at X is closed and abandoned, and others here are following the example. The tenants are completely dumbfoundered, and like to make terms with the landowners; and, in justice, I will add the latter are giving every fair consideration to the state of things caused by the low prices of agricultural produce, &c. If the Government prove firm, as we expect they will, I will venture to answer for it that one year will see an end to boycotting, moonlighters, and mob law."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. D. G. Macleod, M. A., LL.M., Judge of Moulmein.
Mr. M. R. Weld, M.C.S.
Mr. H. J. Reed, Bo.
Col. W. Merriman, R. Eng.
Col. C. W. R. Chester, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. W. Nolan, M.D., Bo.
Sub-Con. J. Chambers, B.
Con. T. Crutchley, Bo.
Mr. J. B. Pennington, M.C.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. P. A. Sandilands, B., 6 mo.
Mr. H. B. Grigg, M.C.S., 4 mo.
Col. A. F. P. Harcourt, B.S.C., 182 days.
Capt. W. D. Lindley, R.M. Eng., 61 days.
Lt.-Col. J. Waterhouse, B.S.C., 18 days.
Mr. L. W. Seymour, Bo., 6 mo.
Maj. G. T. Morris, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. C. H. Brereton, Bo., 3 mo.
Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, B.S.C., 4 mo.
Mr. E. J. Barker, Bo., 3 mo.
Surg.-Maj. J. J. Monteath, M.D., B., 6 mo.
Mr. J. Tate, Bo., 3 mo.
Con. W. Scott, B., 2 mo.
Lt.-Col. W. F. Sandwith, Bo. S.C., 182 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., B.C.S.
Lieut. E. E. Cooper, B.S.C.
Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., B.C.S.
Surg.-Maj. D. O'C. Raye, B.
Mr. E. J. Martin, B.C.S.
Lt.-Col. T. Higginson, M.S.C.
Mr. R. C. Dutt, B.C.S.
Capt. A. W. Brooke, B.S.C.
Mr. E. Pinhey, Bo.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A DINNER was given on Oct. 21, at the Northbrook Indian Club to the Right Hon. Robert Bourke in honour of his appointment as Governor of Madras. Lord Northbrook presided, and was supported by Lord Iddesleigh, Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir C. Brownlow, Sir Owen Burne, Sir R. Meade, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. M. D. Camas, Mr. M. Ali Khan, Dr. Kaka, and others.

Lord Northbrook, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that the Government of Madras was second to few in importance in the Empire, and imposed upon its Governor duties and responsibilities of the highest order. So many persons experienced in the administration of India were present that evening that he need hardly state that the duties of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors increased in importance day by day. The spread of education had given rise to aspirations of new kinds, and the duties which the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors had to perform had been greatly increased by the system of decentralization established in India by Lord Mayo, the lamented brother of the new Governor of Madras. (Cheers.) The general remarks which he had made with regard to the increased embarrassments attending the administration of India applied as much to Madras as to any other part of the country. Nowhere had education spread so largely as in Madras, and certainly there the native gentlemen were not behind those of any other part of India in intelligence. He could not say that night what he would have been able to say the day before—that Mr. Bourke would be welcomed to India by that distinguished soldier whose loss they were all deploring. All who knew the services that had been rendered by Sir Herbert Macpherson would realize the importance of having with the Army in India a man in whom the soldiers would confide, and the loss of such a man was an event which he could not help noticing even on such an occasion as that. No doubt Mr. Bourke would be welcomed on his arrival by Civil Servants anxious to give loyal assistance to one in his position, and by Indian gentlemen equal to any in loyalty and devotion to the Crown. It was not necessary to discuss the politics of the Province of Madras. The occasion was one which led him rather to speak of its personal aspects, and the history of the province recalled to mind the long roll of distinguished names associated with the English Government since it had been settled in India. They would recollect that associated with the history of the Presidency were the names of Clive, Wellington, and Sir Thomas Munro, whose life and labours had been preserved by Sir A. Arbuthnot. Many other names might be mentioned. Lord Harris, who had written regretting that he was unable to be present that evening, was a descendant of one Governor of Madras, and another name should be mentioned—that of Lord Elphinstone, afterwards Governor of Bombay, and who was distinguished in many ways in the history of India. More recently, Lord Napier and Ettrick, after holding high diplomatic appointments, had presided over Madras. He was followed by Lord Hobart, who was distinguished in literature and by talent and in the Civil Service of his country. Then there was the Duke of Buckingham, and lastly the Presidency had as Governor Sir M. Grant Duff, who was remarkable for literary and political culture. But what he was especially desirous of saying that night was that the man of whom they were taking farewell was well fitted to take his place on the roll he had described. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bourke had been many years a member of the House of Commons, and a leading member on the Conservative side of politics. He had represented in the House of Commons one of the greatest offices of the Government. They were well aware that he had done his work in that House in a way which had commanded the respect of all who had had anything to do with him. All present knew well that they had no politics at that club, and he thought it would be well if the discussion of Indian topics could be carried on everywhere as they were in the club without reference to politics. They had had three changes of Government within very recent times, and this fact constituted a warning as to the embarrassments which might attend the administration of India if its affairs were too closely connected with politics. In regard to the great questions affecting India, there was no difference of opinion between the two parties. He might remark that a training in the House of Commons was an excellent thing for a Governor of an Indian Presidency. It taught those who underwent it that all their work was liable to be challenged and was carried on in the face of the people. That was the lesson which the late Lord Russell spoke of as specially important in connexion with the English House of Commons, bringing as it did the genius of representative Government to bear upon the administration of India. Perhaps the particular branch of public work with which Mr. Bourke had been concerned rendered him peculiarly fitted to take up his new responsibilities. A connexion with foreign affairs gave statesmen a wider view of politics than the mere view which association with domestic affairs made possible. One other consideration confirming the admirable character of the selection which had been made in sending Mr. Bourke to Madras was that he did not go there as a stranger to the country, but as one who had been connected with it through the whole of his life. They all knew that he was a son-in-law of the Marquis of Dalhousie, a Viceroy distinguished for genius and courage, and also that he was brother to Lord Mayo whose career in India was so sadly cut short. In conclusion, he hoped that all present would join in drinking to the health of their guest with the utmost cordiality. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bourke, in acknowledging the toast, thanked every member of the Northbrook Indian Club for their handsome and enjoyable entertainment. He thanked old friends for their kindness in coming there, and others whom he could not claim as old friends he hoped would regard him as a friend on all subjects connected with India. He thanked the noble lord for the terms in which he had proposed the toast, and he thought it augured well for the future of India when they saw one who had occupied the position of Viceroy in that country taking part in a gathering of that character and bidding God-speed to a friend who had just undertaken the responsible duties of the Governor of Madras. Lord Northbrook had alluded to one sad subject. Those who knew Sir Herbert Macpherson as a member of the Madras Council, he was sure, heard with great sorrow the news of his death. It would be a great misfortune for him that he would not have the benefit at Madras of the advice of one who had held a high position in the service, not only as a military officer but as a distinguished administrator. Sir Herbert Macpherson's death would enhance the responsibility of others connected with the province, and inspire them with a deeper desire to do their best in the service of there Sovereign. Lord Northbrook had also alluded to another subject personal to himself—the character of his beloved brother, Lord Mayo. So many old friends of his brother were present that evening that he could not trust himself to speak at any length upon the subject, but he thought that any statesman might feel that he would be ready to lay down his life for his country if his memory afterwards remained so green as that of Lord Mayo. He was under no delusion with regard to the responsibilities which he would have to undertake in Madras. He knew that a great deal was expected from him, and the correspondence which he had received during the last few months showed him that he was expected to take an equal interest in finance, in army administration, in public works, in revenue matters, in education, and in many subsidiary subjects. He was clearly expected to be proficient in archæology, in all arts, Indian and modern, meteorology, and in botany (laughter), and it was quite clear that people who were the votaries of recreation expected him to be a liberal patron of the drama, of music, of hunting, of polo-playing, and of lawn-tennis. (Laughter.) He did not know in which of these departments his proficiency or deficiency would be most apparent, but he knew that he would have to do his duty under the watchfulness of a vigilant Press, ever ready to give advice when it might be required, or even in advance of any demands that might be made upon it. He was quite aware also that he would have to perform his duty in the face of the House of Commons, and he hoped that anything in which he was concerned might be discussed in a manner devoid of party spirit. A Parliamentary experience of 18 years, however, did not make him hopeful on that point. In the position to which he had been appointed his wish was to stand on the ancient ways and avail himself of the wisdom of those who had gone before him, rather than endeavour to make a name by originality. India had been won by our predecessors, and it would be kept by the arts of peace and pure administration. In conclusion, he referred to the interest which his brother had taken in the education of the nobles of India, and pointed out the manner in which that work was associated with one great purpose of Lord Mayo's life—the development of local self-Government. They all realized the extent to which local self-Government in this country depended upon the co-operation of aristocratic families, and he looked forward to the time when the people of India would realize the advantages which they would derive from the development of local self-government. (Cheers.) In bidding them farewell he expressed a hope that the Northbrook Club would protect him in his absence against persons who might assail him unjustly, and that when the time came for his return to England he would have the approval of public opinion both in India and in England. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

LORD RIPON ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

LORD RIPON, speaking at a dinner given by the Mayor of Ripon said that the course which was being pursued by her Majesty's Government with respect to affairs in South-Eastern Europe was very much in accordance with that which his own judgment would approve. But he was anxious to take the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction which he felt at observing the great unanimity which appeared now to be established among persons of all opinions as to the position of this country in regard to affairs in that part of the world, and the general concurrence in the opinion that in these days, at all events, whatever might have been the case in the judgment of any man in other days, England had no such interests in regard to this question in the south-East of Europe, as would render it her duty to take any separate action in regard to them, or to pursue any course from which the other Great Powers of Europe might shrink. Whatever might have been the case before, at the present moment he ventured to say England had in those events no greater than the other Great Powers. Nay, she very distinctly had a less interest than some of those Powers in the occurrences that might take place in those countries. There was a time when Constantinople was considered to be Russia's road to India; but now another road had been opened to that country, and the position of Constantinople, so far as English interests were concerned, was thereby materially affected and altered. Now the result of those changes was that the key to the questions of external policy which affect our Indian Empire was to be found in these days in Central Asia, and not at Constantinople. That was a very great and important change of circumstances; and any man who reflected upon it would easily perceive how great an alteration it must necessarily make in many important respects in the course of English policy. In these altered circumstances old political theories and old modes of action were no longer applicable; and what we had to do was to endeavour to find some *modus vivendi*, some mode of dealing with Russia, which was suitable to the changed circumstances in which we now lived. He ventured to think that the solution of the problem thus raised would not perhaps be found so difficult as some people might expect if it were approached in a frank and honest spirit. Lord Ripon went on to express sympathy with the gallant struggle which the inhabitants of Bulgaria are making at the present time for the retention of their just right to self-government. We had here, he said, a new instance of those ardent feelings of nationality which had formed one of the most important factors in European politics for more than half a century, and which no wise statesman could afford to disregard. Therefore they must all, he thought, watch what was going on in Bulgaria with sympathy and with interest; although English interests, in the ordinary sense of the word, were not directly involved, and although there was, happily, no call for us to take any separate action in regard to them.

LORD ROSEBERY ON PARTY SCHISM

LORD ROSEBERY, presiding at a dinner of the Newcastle Liberal Club on Tuesday Oct. 19, said the country would soon have to make up its mind upon three great topics. The first and greatest was that of Ireland; the second, and one most pressing, was the question of our currency; and the third was the position to be taken up by this country in affairs in the East of Europe. Without discussing these questions, he proceeded to inquire what were the causes which had reduced the Liberal party to its present position in the House of Commons, and said that, if the schism which existed were not promptly dealt with, it would become irrevocable, and necessitate a new departure, and that a melancholy one. Although the late Ministry and its measures were dead, its policy survived; and if that Ministry were brought to power again it would be its duty to consider how its policy could be brought into relation to the great body of Liberal opinion. There were two things they could never desert—the broad lines of their Irish policy and their leader. He did not believe that the alliance between the Tories and the Unionists could last longer than this Parliament, for some of the former were already beginning to grumble about the thirty-seven seats which they said they lost by supporting the Unionists. It would be better for the Unionists to return to the Liberal party, where they could exercise their proper influence, for if the Tories ever succeeded in getting a clear majority they would very soon forget their old friends. He believed the Unionist Liberals were acting from the highest motives, but that the differences were chiefly a matter of degree. There could be no strong Government in this country as at present constituted unless it was a Liberal Government, for the Government must derive its strength from the democracy, and there was no doubt that the democracy of England was Liberal. They must do all they could to reunite Liberalism; and to that end he advocated a policy of faith, hope, and charity—faith in their leader, hopefulness in their cause, and charity towards their erring brethren.

TRAGEDY AT FULHAM.

MRS. LEADER, the wife of a butcher at Camberwell, left home on Thursday 14, with her five children, and in the evening drowned herself and four of them at Fulham. Robert Leader, a boy, who escaped being drowned with the rest of the family, has stated that on arriving at Broomhouse Dock, a cutting running down to the Thames at Fulham, Mrs. Leader said to her five children, "We have all got to die," and then walked into the water with her baby. The children who were left standing on the river-side were much alarmed, and two of them followed their mother, who by this time had with her infant disappeared under the water. Harry and Robert, the two other children who were left alone on the shore, called to their brothers to come out, but without avail. Harry then said to his younger brother Robert, "Come in; we all have got to die, we can only die once." Robert replied, "I shan't go in"; whereupon Harry pushed him in, but he succeeded with some difficulty in scrambling out. Harry then walked into the river and was drowned with the rest. All the bodies have been recovered except those of Mrs. Leader and the infant she carried in her arms. At the inquest on Monday Mr. Leader said that his wife was put out on Monday week about a remark that was made to her that he and his brother-in-law had been seen with two other women—a remark for which there was not the slightest foundation. It was a joke; but she seemed to believe it, and referred to the subject on the following two days. On Thursday she threatened to leave the house and take the children with her. He refused to permit this; but later in the day he found all the children dressed to go, and, as they were crying and desirous of accompanying their mother, he let them do so. Before she went away his wife took four sovereigns from her pocket and threw them on the table. He said: "You will want them if you are going anywhere", but she said she had plenty—all she wanted. Then she went away; but came back about a quarter of an hour afterwards and said, "I have come to wish you good-bye." He said, "I shall not wish you good-bye, Frances. Come back, and bring my children back." She repeated her words and went; but he expected her to return directly. When she did not come home to tea he drove to her brother's, where he fully expected to see her. He went to other places, but could not find her, when as he was driving home with her brother he received a telegram from the police at Walham-green, saying a boy of his had been found. He added that he and his wife had always lived happily together. Mr. Leader's shopman corroborated the evidance, although he said he had heard Mrs. Leader complain once or twice of her husband stopping out. Inspector Butcher deposed to having the boy Robert Leader brought before him, when the latter made a statement to the same effect as that printed above. It was further stated that after leaving her home Mrs. Leader went into a publichouse and had some gin. The coroner commented on the meagre and generally unsatisfactory character of the evidence and, after a short consultation, the jury found an open verdict of found drowned.

THE REPORTED ATTEMPT TO KILL THE CZAR.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs :—"Telegrams from a Russian frontier town have been received here, according to which an unsuccessful attempt upon the Czar's life has been made. His Majesty is said to have had a very narrow escape. His assailant was killed. A very different version of the story is given by another correspondent. He states that a short time ago Count Reutern, one of the Czar's aides-de-camp, died suddenly in the Russian capital much to the general surprise. It now appears that the Count was shot dead by the Czar. Count Reutern was on duty at the palace, and was occupying a room adjacent to that at the time occupied by his Majesty. Soon the Czar went out, and the aide-de-camp, owing to the heat of the room, unbuttoned his tunic, and sat down to await the Czar's return. This occurred sooner than Count Return expected, and he was startled at seeing the door open, and his Majesty enter the room. Embarrassed at being found with his uniform unfastened, the aide-de-camp sprang from his seat and began hurriedly to button his tunic. The Czar, who, as I am informed, is in a constant state of nervous excitement and terror, misinterpreted the action of his aide-de-camp, and, believing that the latter was about to draw a weapon from his uniform, instantly drew the revolver, he habitually carries about him, and shot the unfortunate officer dead."

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna says :—"The report published in London, and emanating from Vienna, that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Czar is a pure invention. The report in question is said to be due to some sensational news published by certain Polish papers,

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

A GOOD deal will be heard of the Marquis of Clanricarde within the next few weeks, and some particulars may be interesting, writes the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*. He is the second son of the late Marquis of Clanricarde. Lord Dunkellin, the eldest son, had a political notoriety of a few weeks in 1866, for it was he who moved the amendment that proved fatal to the Russell-Gladstone Reform Bill and Ministry. Lord Dunkellin was a *vivour* of the freest type, and was but forty years of age when he died. There are many curious stories told of his life, which the pen of Zola could best do justice to, but perhaps the story of his deathbed is sufficiently characteristic. He asked his doctor how long he had to live, was told a couple of hours, and thereupon he requested his valet to wind up the musical box, and it was while listening to the strains of melody that he went to his rest. His brother, up to this time, was known as Lord Canning. His mother was a sister of Lord Canning, and he took the title when he inherited the property. The old Marquis of Clanricarde was mixed up in all kinds of scandal and he had to be dismissed even by the easy-going Lord Palmerston from the Postmaster-Generalship in consequence. Lord Canning sat for a while as member for the county of Galway, and during this period there is a vague tradition of his having paid his estate a visit. It was the only occasion within living memory when he was seen in this country, or on his 51,000 broad acres, from which he draws, nevertheless, the handsome income of thirty thousand sterling a year. He is an ex-attachè at Turin, he is still a bachelor, lives in the Albany, once made famous as the residence of Macaulay—and if I mistake not, of Byron—and is only known to his tenants by demands for rent and eviction notices. There are two small towns on his property—Loughrea and Portumna. On these he has consistently refused to spend a penny, with the result that they are both in an advanced state of decay, while pauperism has increased in them to on alarming degree, and when the winter weather comes bands of men parade the streets, besiege the doors of the Bishop and the clergy, clamouring for bread and work, and even in the west of Ireland there are no towns so desolate or so hopeless. The National League has shown very good judgment in its selection of a test case.

THE RUSSIAN STATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE following details are from the log-book of a German gunboat, which has recently visited Vladivostock, Korsakovsk, the island of Saghalien, and Petropaulovsk in Kamschatka. Vladivostock, which was formerly visited by only a few Mandchu fishermen, has become a seaport, strongly fortified, and calculated to be of great importance in the event of war. The garrison, which is very comfortably lodged, includes 1,500 marines and an equal number of infantry of the line and engineers. The new arsenal admits of the largest vessels being laid up for repairs. The population numbers about 6,000, half of whom are Mandchus, and the trade, which amounts to about 4,000,000 roubles, is in the hands of the Germans. Korsakovsk, which is the principal town in the southern part of the island of Saghalien, includes 1,400 convicts, of whom only 400 are under confinement, the remainder being at liberty to live where they think fit. The island is divided into three districts, under the control of the Governor-General, who resides at Alexandrovsk. The only trade is the export of a fish not unlike salmon, which is caught by the Japanese, and of which about 3,000 tons are taken annually. Petropaulovsk has only 500 inhabitants, the village consisting of eighty wooden huts, three churches, a school, and a few shops, in which the goods belonging to the Government and to private individuals are sold. The Government sells flour, lead, gunpowder, salt, &c., but does not maintain a monopoly in them. The skins of sea-bears, foxes, wolves, otters, and sable are the only articles of export.

TOBACCO GROWING IN ENGLAND.

LORD HARRIS, who has cultivated ten rods of tobacco on his estates near Faversham, states that the crop has been successfully harvested. He goes on to say:—"My intention had been to produce the yellow or golden colour tobacco; but I found I could not get the house above 110 deg. in the middle of the day, so I had to be contented with gradual drying, resulting only in a brown tobacco. I have had no one in the trade down as yet to see my crop, so it is impossible for me to say whether my experiment has been as successful is Mr. De Lanne's; but to my inexperienced eye there is little difference as to appearance and texture between the two crops. I should imagine that it is impossible as yet to draw any comparison between our samples and any imported—say American—tobacco, because it is evident that the latter, whatever the process of packing may be, must undergo some pressure, whereby fermentation is set up; and I am inclined to think that it has been the omission of this last process which has induced people, who have surreptitiously smoked English-grown tobacco, to declare that it was flavourless. One thing you may be satisfied of, that no amount of ridicule, misapplied in my own opinion, will prevent this question being probed to the bottom."

INHIBITION OF A CLERGYMAN.

The *Guardian* says :—"We are informed that the Archbishop of York has inhibited the Reverend George Body from taking part in a mission in his Grace's diocese. Mr. Body was rector of Kirkby-misperton from 1870 till 1884. In 1883 Bishop Lightfoot had presented him to a residentiary stall, and he resigned his benefice in order to become canon-missoner of Durham. He was also Proctor for the North Riding in the Convocation of 1880, and he is probably the best known and most valued of the clergymen who devote themselves to mission work. In the recent mission in West London he was attached to St. Peter's, Eaton-square."

A CLERICAL SCANDAL IN DUBLIN.

AN affair which has caused commotion and excitement among the clergy and religious communities of the city is reported from Dublin. The minister of a suburban parish some time ago engaged a substitute to do temporary duty for him during his absence in the country for the benefit of his health. The new minister, who was known as the Reverend Dr. Keatinge, proved a great success. He was regarded as an eloquent and impressive preacher, and became so popular that the congregation desired to retain him, and were very indignant with the minister for dismissing him on his return to town. A public meeting was held to give expression to their feelings, and the preacher's piety, eloquence, and learning were spoken of in most laudatory terms. The rector, however, was obdurate, and, the gifted curate having written a rather hasty letter in the course of a correspondence on the subject of his removal, the difference was found to be irreconcilable. A subscription list was then opened to present him with a testimonial, and his popularity was increased by the public sympathy excited in his behalf. He was announced to preach last Sunday in the old Molineux Church; but suddenly a communication was received by the chaplain of the church from Lord Plunket, the Archbishop, who had been favourable to the preacher, stating that circumstances had come to his knowledge which obliged him to withdraw the license and forbid the use of the pulpit to the stranger. This information gave a great shock to all who heard it. The eloquent divine, it is stated, left Kingstown by mail-steamer on Sunday evening, and the report now is that the name he was known by in Dublin is not the only one he has borne, or the character of a protestant minister the only one he has assumed. Indeed it is alleged that "the Reverend Dr. Keatinge" is "Arthur H. Moreton, alias Dr. Keatinge," who was sent to penal servitude for forging qualifications as a clergyman. Before the prohibition the originality of his discourses was questioned, a wonderful resemblance having been detected between some of them and those of a canon of celebrity in London. The Dublin police are said to have been informed of all the circumstances of the case; but as yet they have taken no action with regard to it. Until they do, it is not desirable that we should say more about the remarkable rumours current.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been issued of the number of officers and men of the military and constabulary forces killed or wounded in the disturbances at Belfast in the months of June, July, and August last. Amongst the military there was one death, that of Private C. F. Hughes, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was shot dead on the 13th of July in attempting to arrest an armed rioter, and one case of injury, that of Quartermaster-Assistant J. L. Burke, Provost-Marshal, who was accidentally wounded in the lumbar muscles by a bayonet-thrust on the 16th of August. Among the constabulary there was one case of fatal injury—that of Head Constable William Gardner, who died on the 14th of July from a wound received on the neck from a revolver-bullet fired by a civilian; while there were 301 cases of injury, including District Inspector Grene, several blows of stones on the body, June 9th, July 31st, and August 7th; District Inspector Stritch, severe wound on the head, the blow of a stone, June 8th; Inspector Taylor, blow of a brick on shoulder, June 10th; District-Inspector Supple, several blows of stones on legs, June 9th; District-Inspector Townsend, several severe blows of stones on the head, July 31st; District-Inspector Bull, twice injured, July 14th and August 9th; Town-Inspector Carr, severe cut from a stone, June 8th; ten head constables, forty-eight sergeants and eleven acting-sergeants,

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS AILESBURY.

THE Marquis of Ailesbury died at Savernake House, near Marlborough, on Monday, Oct. 18. Sir Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell-Bruce, P.C., Marquess and Earl of Ailesbury, Earl Bruce, Earl of Cardigan, &c., was born in 1811, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. At the age of twenty-one, as Lord Ernest Bruce, he entered Parliament as one of the members for Marlborough, which place he continued to represent for forty-six years—first as a Conservative, subsequently as a Liberal-Conservative, and since 1859 as a Liberal. He was Vice-Chamberlain from 1841 to 1846, and again from 1852 to 1858. Lord Ailesbury, who succeeded to the family honours in 1878, was Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire and a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, Westminster, and Wilts. He was patron of eleven livings. His lordship married a daughter of the second Lord Decies, and is succeeded by his grandson, George William Thomas, Viscount Savernake, who was born in 1863. It appears that the deceased Marquess was suddenly seized with a feeling of faintness whilst sitting in his chair in the evening, and, on being carried to his room in a chair, expired almost immediately, at ten minutes to ten, from failure of the heart's action. The Marchioness of Ailesbury was present. His lordship had been ailing for some time, but was in his usual health the day before he died.

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on board her Majesty's ship *Urgent* at Jamaica last month for the trial of Lieutenant John J. Pocock, of the *Goshawk*, who was arraigned on charges of negligence of duty and imperilling the lives of seamen in connection with the *Goshawk* disaster. It was stated that the prisoner gave the men leave, and they went on shore in the afternoon in the cutter. During the afternoon a hurricane sprang up, and in the evening, during the height of the storm, the prisoner sent the gig on shore to fetch liberty-men. The gig was, it is said, admitted to be unsafe for a number of men in such heavy weather. Nineteen men left the shore in the boat, and just as she reached the ship's side she was swamped and fourteen men were drowned. It was alleged that the prisoner did not take ordinary precautions for the safe return of the liberty men, and that the proper look-out was not kept for the return of the boat. The prisoner alleged that some of the men in the boat were drunk, and that it was through their own bad conduct that she capsized. The Court found the prisoner guilty on all charges and adjudged him to lose five years' seniority and be dismissed his ship. Lieutenant Pocock has returned home to lay his case before the Admiralty.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA FROM ENGLAND.

THE Indian troopship *Jumna*, Captain Fitz-George, left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, Oct. 20, for Bombay, after embarking the following drafts of Royal Artillery :—3 officers and 51 men 2nd Battery Eastern Division, 48 men A Brigade, and 7 officers and 41 men B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; 31 men London Division, 5 officers and 212 men 1st Brigade, 31 men Northern Division, 11 men Scottish Division 11 officers and 65 men 4th Brigade, 1 officer and 11 men Lancashire Division, 7 officers and 151 men 2nd Brigade, 44 men Eastern Division, 2 officers and 61 men Cinque Ports Division, 1 officer and 23 men Welsh Division, 5 officers and 164 men 3rd Brigade, and 2 officers and 21 men Southern Division, Royal Artillery; 27 officers and 29 men of various corps and a number of families. The following are the names of the officers who come out to India.

Lieut-Colonels Crosthwaite and Shortland, Majors Mayne, Browne, Stewart, and Huyshe. Captains Ward, Plant, M'Leod, Cottrell, Earle, Kirwan, and Powell, and Lieutenants Tildonney, Ward, Hudson Du Cane, Blunt, Dennis, Tulloch, Hammett, Brook Campbell-Johnstone, Goulbourne, Malleson, Bell, Pringle, Jenvour, Aikenhead, Tancred, Crow, Brenden, Sharp, Tancock, Lennox, Kaye, and Cleeve—all belonging to Royal Artillery; Brigade-Surgeons Waters and Davis and Surgeons Cardew and Brown, Medical Staff; Chaplain Cotter; Lieutenant Taylor, 1st West Yorkshire; Lieutenant Young 1st South Lancashire; Lieutenant Holt, Cornwall Light Infantry; Lieutenant La Marchant, 1st Sussex; Lieutenant Sandbach, R, E. Major Smyth, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant Begbie 2nd East Yorkhire; Surgeon Hillier, Bengal Medical Service; Lieutenant Wingfield, R. A; Lieutenant Morgan, 1st Suffolk; Major Sparke, 1st South York shire; Lieutenant Barwell, 2nd Manchester; Colonel Sunde land, 2nd Sussex; Captain Stewart, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutnant Barnes, 2nd Wiltshire: Lieutenant Brackenbury, 1st East Surrey; Lieutenant Bennett, 2nd Cheshier; Lieutenant Dawson, 1st Dublin Fusiliers, Major Archdale, 12th Lancers; and Major Vernon, 2nd Bedfordshire.

The following embarked at Queenstown :—

Major Malins, Captains Montgomery and Woodrow, and Lieutenants Rainbridge, Kirker Walker, Dunlop, and Heath, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Menonge, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; 179 men, 17 women, and 32 children. The troops embarking at Queenstown will include the M Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Limerick, which proceeds to Saugor, and the R Battery, same Brigade, from Colonial, which goes out to Kirkee.

Lieutenant Walker, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, will join the ship at Cherney, 2nd Cheshire at Suez. Malta, and Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

London Gazette, October 22.

ADMIRALTY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1886.

IN accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—

Staff Commander E. O. Hallett has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Quartermaster S. Burton has been granted the honorary and relative rank of Capt., under Article 21, Order in Council, 29th Nov., 1881.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. and Hony. Major and Barrackmaster R. C. Harvey, having been pronounced medically unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1886,

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—

Lieut. A. J. Hamilton has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major St. Andrew St. John has been appointed Barrackmaster, vice Harvey, to Retired list, and has been placed on half-pay.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, October 22.

INDIA OFFICE, 22

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Fromium, White Seal, Dry.....	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 66 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-MENCHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra.....	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,, ,, ...	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. ..	,, 38 0	...

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Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...

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St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
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Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
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Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer- Red Bars ..... { split }	,, 24 0	
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	
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	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
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Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
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Vin Marasque ,a case of 24 Bottles...	40 0	...
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ..... ,, 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per ½ lb. tin	0	10
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1 do.	1	0
2 do.	1	12

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Asparagus ..... Rs	2 8	Rs 1 8
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Smoked Sausages ..... ,,	...	,, 1 4
Small Sausages ..... ,,	...	,, 1 6
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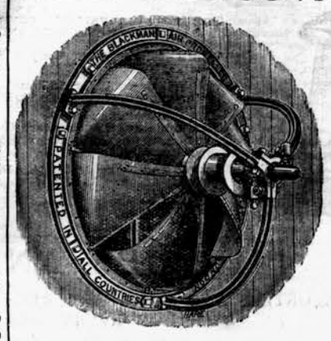

FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

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(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

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THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtues. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.
W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine raised a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:
"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. *i*) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29*th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3 ; ½ lb., Rs. 6 ; 1 lb., Rs. 11 ; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country ; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.
JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

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This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.
Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.
Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.
Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,
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AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. F. Henry

N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

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COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

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HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.
INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.
ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. [AND BUDA PESTH.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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GOLD MEDAL,
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N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
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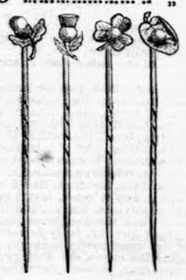
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

INDIA	by the	Lotus.
ENGLAND	,,	Oak.
SCOTLAND	,,	Thistle.
IRELAND	,,	Shamrock.



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

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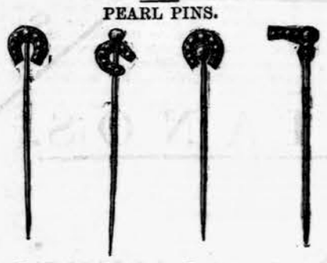

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

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A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
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"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubt. ly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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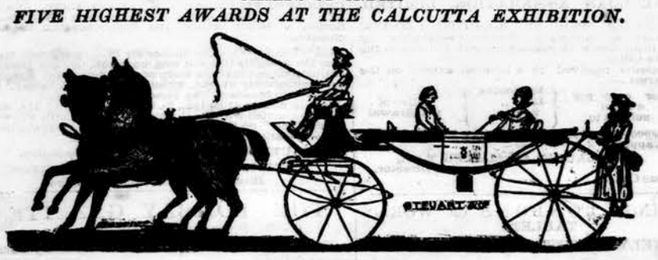

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LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12. FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	60	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	65	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	70	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	125	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	95	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	175	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	150	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	350	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	380	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	700	0
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Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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